HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
16, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,594—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER.
8oz. 4/-. 16 oz. 7/-. & 32 oz. 12/-. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 2s. each. (English prices)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than either carbolic acid or poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7958	W. R. Andrews	25th Jan.
P.V.L.CLYDE	4138	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Wantes	8th "
† GANGES	4256	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewes	7th March
P.V.L.GANGES	4238	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7958	W. R. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4138	W. J. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L.ORIENTAL	6281	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L.SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.L.CALEDONIA	7958	W. R. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (steamer) P.M.D proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Rellon	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mills	4,233	350	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,642	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.
STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELECTRA	.....	3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Groupings of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with accuracy and promptitude and at lowest rates. Specimens and estimates for large quantities, apply to "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 30th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 30th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED
FOUR TRAINED SUB-OVERSEERS, with Practical Experience of Railway Construction, who can set out Work, Survey with Theodolite, and Level accurately, for employment on the Ahmedabad-Prantej-Ahmednagar Railway. Salary according to qualifications up to maximum of Rs. 80, with Horse Allowance of Rs. 12-8, per mensem. Apply to the
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmedabad-Prantej-Ahmednagar Railway,
Camp Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN.
NOTICE.—SITE No. 98 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, on Monday, 10th February, 1896, at 10 A.M.
The sale is subject to the confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.
G. W. R. HAY, Brigade-Surg.-Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 19th January, 1896.
NOTICE.
THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS, in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1896, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1896, in the Collector's Office, at the Residency Bungalow, Satara. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara.
C. B. WINCHESTER,
8th January, 1896 Collector.
LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME.
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and
Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost.
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.
CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE NEXT CONCERT
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
When nearly the whole of
HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"
Will be performed,
FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
The following Soloists will take part:—
Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.
Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.
Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone.
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.
TICKETS—Price Three Rupees—may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
The CONCERT will begin at 8-15 P.M.
D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.
JUST ARRIVED
GENT'S TIES,
THE LATEST.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR JEWELLERY.
B. NUSSERWANJI & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
135, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
LATEST LONDON DESIGNS AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF
GOLD BROOCHES, CHARMS, SCARF-PINS, RINGS, EAR-RINGS, ALBERTS, NECKLACES, AND BRACELETS, SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES OR PEARLS,
Also Real Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl Silver-Mounted Paper Knives, and Gold & Silver Jewellery.
NOW READY.
TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896
With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a tribute to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.
THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.
GLASS PORTRAITURE.
A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs
ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms.
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS
OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas got faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.
RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,014,952 Sterling.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no Liability.
Absolute Security.
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Goods of GUARANTEED QUALITY only and from the BEST MAKERS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
SOUNDY'S
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
FOR INDIA.
HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. Those desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
DEPARTMENT A.—PHARMACY.
DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS under the charge of fully qualified European Chemists. Every attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Select Remedies for Minor Ailments, Toilet, Nursery, and Sick Room Requisites.
PATENT MEDICINES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CHEMISTS,
By Special Appointment to H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
HANDSOME PRESENTS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Truffit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Cassie	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent in Boxes	Honey Water
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Egg Julep Truffits	Lavender Water
Eau de Bolot	Rowland's Kalydor	Glycerine Pomade
Fleur de Riz	Bay Rum	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
Royal Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Bloom of Roses
Superfine Violet Powder	Floriline	Opalin Powder
Pearl Soap	Poudre de Riz	Extract of Elder Flowers
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Java	Golden Hair Wash
Shaving Soap	Lime Juice and Glycerine	Eau de Figaro
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Vinolia Soap	Piver's Dentifrice
Vienna Scent	Terrebene Soap	Camphorated Chalk
Florida Water	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk
Rimmel's Pomade	French Soap, Assorted	Velontine Rose Leaf Powder
	Brilliantin	

Cuticurra Soap	
Honey Soap	
Pears' Otto Rose Soap	
Rowland's Maccassar Oil	
Cosmetique	
Smyth and Nephew Scent	
Eau de Cologne	
Aqua Geneva	
Photocorne Pomade	
Piver's Eau de Rose	
Lloyd's Euxis	
Eau de Toilet	

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.
MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.
BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.
ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.
R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country gentlemen. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
Advisory, including Syce, per mensem	10 0
Horses or Horses Bought or Sold	37 8
Examination and Certificate	18 12
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	4 4

Crushed Horse feed, best in the country, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Bhoosa and Straw, Crushed Corn, Grain, &c., supplied.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, hold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE)
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept
LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.
Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
STYLISH EVENING DRESS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs. a
DRESS SUITS complete	54 8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined,...Rs. 68, 71-8, 80-0 and 91	0
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating, Rs. 33-8, 44-8, 60-0 and 56	0
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ....Rs. 25-0 and 27	0

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.
FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.
HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORU'S COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.
The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 8 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*botwe part*), commonly arising from overwork.
PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occuring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.
PHOS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

2 PERFORMANCES 2
TO-DAY, SATURDAY,
AT 4 P.M. AND 9-15 P.M.
Doors Open one Hour earlier.
WILLISON'S
WORLD CIRCUS,
HALF-PRICE for CHILDREN and their Servants.
FEASTS OF FUN AND FOLLY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
At Both Representations,
AT 9-15 P.M.,
"OUR SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVAL."
Secure Seats daily at C. MITCHELL & Co.'s Cigar Stores.
Prices: Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Natives only Annas 8.
Zenana Boxes by Special Arrangement.
MONDAY NEXT,
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.
NEW ARTISTS! NEW ANIMALS!!

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
A PIANO RECITAL AND CONCERT
Will be given in the HALL of the INSTITUTE,
ON MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.,
By Mr. R. WENNING,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
ADMISSION ..... Rs. 3.
Seats may be booked at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and at Mr. WENNING'S Music Room, Hornby Road.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
MYRABOLAMS! MYRABOLAMS!!
FOR SALE about 300 Deshi Khandies, or 5,142 grss. of BIBDA NUTS, in good condition, collected during the past three months. Apply to the Undersigned.
A. D. WILKINS,
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp, Satara District, 22nd January, 1896.

THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. per annum for the quarter ending 31st December, 1895, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, at 91, Medows street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 27th January, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.
RAGHUNATH MAKUND & Co.,
Agent.
Bombay, No. 91, Medows Street, 24th January, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1896, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, stating that at a Public Meeting held on 23rd December last, he was elected a Trustee of the Mahomedan Orphanage and Asylum recently organised, asking sanction to his serving as such Trustee.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—
2. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 501 to provide for the cost of cleaning the latrines and night-soil depot in Colaba village with the new sewerage system.
3. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 979-5-1 from the live stock return of the Market Department, being the book-value of ten bullocks.
Also of Rs. 4,557-7-3 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of two horses and 90 bullocks.
Also of Rs. 72-8-3 from the live stock return of Victoria Gardens being the book-value of 1 bullock.
Also of Rs. 413-4-6, being the difference between the cost and sale proceeds (Rs. 61-12-0) of one horse belonging to the Fire Brigade Department.
4. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, reporting the budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 22nd instant.
5. Resolution of the Standing Committee, to the following effect:—That letter to the Secretary, from Mr. S. Tomlinson, Water Engineer, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that, under the terms of note to Article 105 of the Civil Service Regulations, the period passed by Mr. Tomlinson on privilege leave, out of India, from 28th August to 28th October, 1895, may be allowed to count as service towards furlough leave, so as to allow him to take twelve months' furlough from 27th May next. That, as a special case, the usual furlough allowance be granted to him.
6. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, transmitting a proposal for the sale of certain plots of Land at Kandwadi, and requesting the Corporation to finally decide the question.
7. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that sanction be given to the re-appropriation of savings, aggregating Rs. 1,21,823-5-5, accrued on different loan works as per statement submitted for—(1) the adjustment of some aggregating Rs. 85,555-2-6, already advanced from (1894-95 to 1895-96) from surplus cash for certain works; and (2) for the carrying out of certain new works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,39,465, including Rs. 9,205 for supervising establishment.
8. Notice of motion from S. C. Dhondy, Esq., regarding dust-bin carts passing crowded streets.
9. Notice of motion from N. N. Kotrak, Esq., on the question of the adulteration of food in Bombay.
9 (a). Notice of motion from Ismael Jan Mahomed, Esq., on the subject of carrying out drainage operations in the City.
10. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, on the subject of set-back agreements.
11. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding tracing showing an old and unused well vested in the Corporation, situate opposite to house No. 135, Mody Street, the water of which is very foul. Requesting sanction, to its being filled up and the site being added to the road.
12. Resolution of the Standing Committee, with reference to petition to the Corporation, from butchers at Sandoss Slaughter-houses, complaining of the blood of the animals slaughtered therein to the effect that, at the expiration of the present contract, the applicants can tender for the contract but that under no circumstances can the butchers' consideration to the right to the blood be allowed, as in the interests of sanitation it is imperative that the Municipality should continue to arrange for and control the removal of blood at the slaughtering.
13. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding list of certain advertisements issued respectively by the Commissioners and by the Municipal Secretary.
14. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that about 1,000 lamps will be required for certain private streets and lanes, the initial cost of which lamps at Rs. 15 each will be Rs. 15,840, and their annual lighting charges Rs. 21,600. The estimate, however, does not include the numerous narrow passages, in the northern part of the city, viz., in Parel, Bhoiwada, Matunga, Wadala, Mahim.
15. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on letter to the President, from Mr. Narayen Ahmed, and other residents of Para Lane in Parel Village, asking that the lane be lighted at Municipal expense.
16. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the question of supplying Tanna Water to the Malabar Hill Reservoir.
17. Letter to the President, from the Acting Secretary Montoath, stating, with reference to the Corporation's resolution of 5th December last, that Government will be glad to consider any proposal of the Corporation regarding the continued occupancy of land on the flats reclaimed by the Municipality, but that those proposals must be definite, showing the purposes contemplated and the terms which the Municipality is prepared to offer for the occupancy. Requesting an early reply.
18. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 7396, dated 26th October last, drafts amended by law, in place of the existing by law (No 4) of the Joint Schools Committee's By-laws.
19. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction, to his naming the new road running from the northern end of Frere Road to Kala Chanki, the "Reay Road," after the late Governor of Bombay, the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.
20. Resolution of the Standing Committee, reporting on petition from Mr. Ebrahim Shaik Mahomed Kharekar and other residents of Pandit Sevar, compl[illegible] of the proposed erection of a stable in that neighbourhood.
21. Ditto, with reference to petition from Mr. Pherozeshah Nasarwanji Pleader, on behalf of his client, Mr Cowasji Hormusji and other Livery Stablekeepers, the Corporation be informed that the Acting Commissioner states that animals ought not to be permitted on the ground floor of any dwelling, and, least of all, on the ground floors of crowded dwellings in the most crowded parts of the city.
22. Ditto, reporting with reference to latter from the President of the Fire Brigade Committee, to the Acting Commissioner, forwarding statement and actual quantities and amounts of each item of work in the construction of Mazagaon Fire-Brigade Station at Naigam Taok, Dadar.
23. The Health Officer's report for the third-quarter of 1895.
24. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road for the month of December, 1895.
25. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding statement of balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State to India in Council and to the Municipal security-holders on 31st December, 1895, on account of loans raised from time to time.
26. Letter, from the Joint Editor, "Municipal Record," Umrithsar, asking the Councillors of the Bombay Municipality to purchase individually copies of forthcoming publication containing the several Municipal Addresses received by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, and His Excellency's replies thereto.
27. Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 13th of 9th January, 1896, on the question of proposed contract for 2 years for the supply of grass grain and other articles of fodder.
28. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the question of Automobiles.
29. Memorandum from the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting the offers received for the purchase of Municipal land, adjoining the Victoria Gardens.
30. Letter, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding application from the Bombay Tramway Company, asking sanction to the laying down of a double track of Tramway from Sion Road to Sion Bridge in place of existing single track.
By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

SHERRY.
"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF SACRED CONCERT
To be Given at the
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,
ON SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.
Voluntary, 5-15 P.M.
Organ Solo ..... Anon.
Mr. F. S. DOVE.
1. Priests' War March from Athalie ..... Mendelssohn. Band and Organ.
2. Solo (Tenor) ..... Cujus Animam ..... Rossini. Mr. CHISSOLM.
3. Quartett (Instrumental) ..... Eia Mater ..... Rossini. Members of R. I. Rifles, Band, and Organ.
4. Solo (Soprano) ..... Come unto me ..... Coenen. Mrs. SQUIRE.
5. Recitative and Solo from Hear my Prayer ... Mendelssohn. Miss TUDBALL, and Members of Philharmonic Society
6. Solo (Contralto) ... O Lord thou hast searched me out ..... Bennett. Mrs. MACBETH.
7. Oboe Solo ..... Mr. HENDERSON.
8. Solo (Baritone) ... Star of Bethlehem ..... Adams.
9. Chorus ..... The Heavens are telling ... Handel.
Members of Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Organist ..... Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Conductor ..... Mr. G. HENDERSON.
Admission Free, but an Offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the price of a Ticket for a first class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.
W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.
A SALE of REMNANTS, Fancy Goods, and Smokers' Requisites will take place on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, and following days.
CECIL J. SARGON,
For the General Manager.

NOTICE.
THE MEETING of the GOUD SARASVAT BRAHMIN (otherwise known as the SHENVI) Community of Bombay, advertised for the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., will be held at KANDAVADI, in a Mandap erected for the purpose, instead of at SHRI MURLIDHUR, Thakordwar, on the Girgaum Road.
BABU RAMCHANDRA,
For Self and Co-Trustees.
Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
HORMARJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant.
MARIANO FRANCIS DIAS, late of Bombay Portuguese, Watchmaker.
CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY GABB, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona.
HENRY GEORGE MEAKIN, late of "Riverside," Kirkee, Poona.
PARRY WILLIAMS, late Assistant Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Wassind.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Colombo, and late of Bombay, European.
All Persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF 100 BALES OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.
By order of Messrs. Ramnarain Gungapurshad and on account and at the risk of Messrs Naranjee Doowarkadass & Co., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. at Colaba Green, in the Jutha of Mookadum Vurdhman Jetsey—
Marks 16-16—100 bales Fully Good Bengal Cotton.
TERMS OF SALE—A Deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and bales to be removed within 4 days from the day of the sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 25, 1896.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
DR. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal Colleges (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Handhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 497, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.
The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—
BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELLASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.
The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
ALL EXHIBITS must reach Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on or before February 1st, and Schedules should be sent in at once. For further particulars apply to
HONORARY SECRETARY.

TO SUPPLY a LONG FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.
The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatori s. so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.
Terms for the School will be found below.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.
Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).
FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.
Subscription for one year—
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.
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Bar Silver	58-10
Gold Leaf	27-8
Bar Gold, English (60 touch)	27-4
Do. Australian	27-3
Bar Bombay	27-3
Bar Pekin	26-13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	105 3/8
Three-and-half per cent 1883	104-2
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	nom
4½ per Cent Loan 5 per cent. 1879	nom
City of Pekin	nom
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	107

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3d. to 1s. 2 1-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2d.
Do. do.	2 Months sight	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do. do.	do.	do. 1s. 2 1-16d.
Do. do.	4 do.	do. 1s. 2 3-16d.
Do. Credits	6 do.	do. 1s. 2 5-32d.
Do. do.	4 do.	do. 1s. 2 3-32d.
Do. Documents	2 Do.	do. 1s. 2d.
Do. do.	4 do.	do. 1s. 2 3-16d.
France	2 do.	do. 164
Do.	6 Do.	do. 164
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	20 days	do. 99-4
Madras	At sight	100 1/4
Do.	20 days	do. 99-10
China	20 days	do. 178

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Steeplechases.
Bombay Sailing Association's races.
B. V. B. and B. V. A. parades.
Parsee Girls Schools' Association: Exercises in cooking, &c., Altbless Bang.
People's Free Reading Room and Library, address, 6 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.
Music at the Mahaluxmee Race-course, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Samaj Mandir Hall, address, 4 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Ramanwadi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Stolzenfels entered the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rohilla, Mirzapore, Rosetta, and Colaba left the dock on Thursday.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMEE RACE-COURSE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Mahaluxmee race-course this evening, at 4 o'clock.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.—The annual Point to Point races of the Bombay Jackal Club will be held in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz on Saturday, March 14th.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Reverend J. H. Lord will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening, on behalf of the Umarkhady Mission, to which the offertories of that day will be given.

THEFT AT FREKE ROAD.—Mr. George A. Brown, residing at Freke Road, has reported to the police that his room has been broken into and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 34, stolen.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, B.A., aged four, residing with hisfather at the Girgaum police station, accidentally fell out of a window into the compound below, sus taining serious internal injuries. The child is now under treatment at the St. George's Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Police sepoy, doing duty in the Small Causes Courts, was, on Thursday evening, taking over charge of the Registrar's office, when he accidentally fell over a bench, there and badly injured himself by a sharp projection on the top of the bench penetrating his groin, about two inches. The sepoy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been lying in a precarious condition.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At the quarterly general meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. Logan, the Collector, the managing committee for the next year was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Dhunjibshaw Merwanjee, to consist of the following gentlemen:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal (chairman), Furdunshaw Pestonjee, Nomosji Ardesir, Hiralal Chunilal, Trimbukrao Kupoorchund, and Kumroodin Fukroodin (members).

THE THEFT OF COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.—Mr W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, recorded the evidence of Colonel Humphrey and another witness with regard to the charge of the Colonel's pay-bill. The Public Prosecutor led the evidence, while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, and Mr. Vullee, pleader, defended. The evidence recorded was in a great measure corroborative of the statements made by the accused and published in "extenso" in a previous issue.

CRICKET.—The cricket match, on Thursday, between the officers of the P. and O. Co.'s ships in port and the officers Royal Indian Marine resulted, after a pleasant game, inga win for the R. I. M. team, who, after winning the toss, elected to bat first. The innings closed for 198 runs, to which Lieut. Beaumont contributed 93, and Lieut. Wilson 37. Captain Daniels, for the P. and O. side, played a plucky game, but was not sufficiently well supported. The innings closed for 79. Beaumont taking 6 wickets for a few runs a piece.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT RIPON ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court Ellahkhan Gowsbhan on a charge of having murdered his wife, Sassanbee, and his mother-in-law, Joomanbee, on the morning of the 4th instant at Madanpoora, Ripon Road. Mr Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording further evidence, committed the case as above stated.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged a noted burglar, named Babaji Rowji alias Babaji Sawant, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of some carpenteking instruments, of the collective value of Rs. 4-6, the property of Ganoo Mahipatiy, a coppersmith, having his stores at Kazipoora, and residing at Kamathipoora. It appears that on the 20th instant accused broke open the complainant's store-room, by forcibly removing the lock on the door, and entered the place. Shortly after the landlord's man, who had received information regarding the burglary, entered the room into, appeared there, and finding the intruder inside busily engaged in collecting several implements, closed the door and having secured it from outside, went and called the police. The accused was arrested. He is an old offender, having been previously sent to jail twice for theft. He was on this occasion convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. After the case was over complainant went to the stor-room to replace the implements recovered from the accused, when he discovered that some two dozen more instruments were missing. He reported the matter to the police, who obtained a warrant from the magistrate, and the accused was brought up from the jail. In course of the inquiry the prisoner made a statement, and pointed out some persons in the "chief bazaar," to whom he had sold the instruments. The police recovered the property from those persons, and it was identified by complainant as his own. The prisoner was then further charged before the same magistrate with receiving and disposing of stolen property and was sentenced to a further term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE STORY OF A PHOTOGRAPH.—We stated some days ago that a local artist had taken a photograph of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, as presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and a number of delegates of that court, at the residence of Mr. J. N. Tata, in Waudby Road. The London "Sketch" reproduces the photograph with the following descriptive notice:—"Questions of fact in matrimonial cases among the Parsees of Bombay are finally adjudicated upon by a jury of eleven, taken in rotation from a body of delegates chosen by the great families for this purpose. The illustration shows the assembled delegates at the house of Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, of the High Court of Bombay, in their midst, who is the judge ordinary and the president of this Court. The delegacy is the successor of an ancient guild, or brotherhood the Council of which has long enabled the Parsees to settle their own disputes without resorting to courts of law. The Parsees are greatly attached to this system, and when, in 1864, they agreed to have their marriage laws made into a statute law, they stipulated that matters of fact should invariably be submitted to a jury of their own body, as heretofore. The law being now so far made certain, family disputes are of rare occurrence among them. About the same time the Parsees grew somewhat alarmed about the uncertainties of the law as to wills and succession, which was the cause of much wasteful litigation. They agreed, therefore, to accept a code drafted by an English lawyer, which the Indian Government at once sanctioned and placed on its statute-book. This gave free play to the commercial spirit of the Parsees, who in this respect are the envy of their Hindu and Mahomedan neighbours, who are still without a code of the kind. The Parsee community of delegates contains among its members two Parsee baronets, his given two members to the House of Commons, and all, we need hardly say, are held in the highest estimation by their fellow-citizens."

THE B. V. A. DANCE.

THE annual ball in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club came off, last night, in the Town Hall, and was a complete success. It is needless to mention that like the City Police Club the B.V.A. Club takes particular care in all their diversions to look after the comfort of their guests. The dancing hall was very gaily decorated, the floor was polished. An excellent band and a good dance programme added to the excellence of the evening's enjoyment. Great praise is due to the committee and the members of ceremonies for their indefatigable efforts to make the annual event a complete success. Dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the entries for the Handicap Races, which will take place this afternoon:—

Yachts to start at 4-0 p.m.

	Entered by
1. Tontit	Mr. H. Hopkins.
2. Melody	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
3. Mannikin	Capt. S. J. Chamier, R. A.
4. Janetta	Lieut. R. St. J. Gillespie, R. F.
5. Eileen	Surg.-Major H. W. Boyd.

Ships' Boats to start at 3-30 p.m.
Entries close at noon to-day for ships' boats.

Course No. 1.—From Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Karanja buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Mark boat moored south-west of Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Starting lines will be between Mark boat with B. S. A. Flag moored East of Pilot schooner and the Pilot schooner's mooring.

Finishing line for all courses will be between Pilot schooner and Yacht Club flagstaff.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 23rd January:—

No.	Station from	Address in full as received.
823	Karachi	Hon Mir Allah Buksh
2477	Slave Island	Watson, Boyd's Ice Factory
6055	Peshawar	Messrs Loche, Lord and Co
483	Bhownagar	Alms Viret
2011	Keaghey	Qurad
4158	Lahore, N W	Battian and Co
3898	Porbandar	Casam Khan

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emoliont and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A JUDGE REFUSING TO FILE AN AWARD.

TEJPUR DEWCHAND AND ANOTHER VS. MAHOMED JAMAL AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in the above case, which was a reference from the Small Causes Court. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamietram, appeared for the first defendant.

The Chief Justice said that the questions submitted to the court upon this reference arose under the following circumstances. The plaintiffs, who are partners, filed a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover damages from the defendants for breach of a contract to deliver cotton. The defendants were three partners carrying on business in the name of Mahomed Jamal, which was also the name of the first defendant. On the suit being called on, the plaintiffs made an application to the court, stating that the suit had been privately referred to arbitration, and that an award had been made, and asking that the award might be filed under sections 525 and 526 of the Civil Procedure Code. It then appeared that the alleged submission had been signed by the defendant Mahomed Jamal alone, although, in his body, it purported to be made by all the three defendants. The award purported to be made against all the three defendants. The learned judge below directed a notice to issue under section 525 to the defendant Mahomed Jamal. That defendant appeared, and while admitting his signature to the submission, took several objections as to its legal validity and its binding effect upon him, and as to the award of which it was sufficient to say that to the judge they "did not appear to be merely frivolous or colourable objections raised for the purpose of hampering the plaintiffs." The judge, considering that he had a discretion in the matter, and that sections 525 and 526 provided no procedure for an elaborate investigation into difficult questions of law and fact, refused to file the award, and referred the parties to arbitration in the ordinary manner. It was a "manner of arbitration" in which the judge had nothing to do with the arbitrator's proceedings. The questions submitted were—1. Whether after issuing a notice, under section 525, the court was bound to go into evidence on the objections raised? 2. Whether, under the circumstances stated, the judge was justified in refusing to file the award, and in referring the plaintiffs to a substantial suit? The decisions of the High Court, upon which the judge below relied, were Samal Nathu vs. Jaisnank & Dalsukram (I. L. R., 9 Bom., 284) Hirjibhai vs. Jamsetjee, (P. J., 1890, 250) and Venkatesh vs. Channapgavda (I. L. R., 17 Bom., 674.) The Full Bench unanimously ruled in Surjan Raot vs. Bhikari Raot (I. L. R., 2 All., 210) that when an application is made to a court for filing a private award, and objections are raised, the objections are such as fall within section 521 of the Civil Procedure Code. The court is not bound to hold its hand and reject the application, but it is the duty of the court to enquire into the validity of the objections raised, and thereupon to determine whether the award should be filed and made a rule of the Judges, Turner, C.J., further expressed their opinion that, where in such an application an objection was taken that the matters in dispute were never referred to arbitration, and is, therefore, not one of the grounds mentioned in section 521, the court has no jurisdiction to deal with it, but should reject the application and refer the parties to a regular suit. In the present case, the judge rightly considered that the case was governed by Samal Nathu vs. Jaishanker. That judgment was entirely agreed with the ruling of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court in Surjan Raot vs. Bikari Raot. It appeared to them that the Legislature intended that the court, when dealing with an award, made without the intervention of a court, should institute the same enquiries, and that the order made upon such enquiry should be final, or be subject to correction by a Court of Appeal, in the same way and to the same extent only as if the award had been made under an order of reference by the court; and that they had expressed that intention with sufficient clearness in the 526 the section of the Code. His lordship thought that they could not properly depart or dissent from the rulings of this court which had been mentioned. The existence of a submission appeared to be assumed by the Legislature in sections 525 and 526, and the court was only directed to enquire into events subsequent to such submission. It was only by a somewhat forced interpretation that it could be held that the meaning attributed to it by the Allahabad High Court. His lordship saw no reason for straining the words in the present instance. His lordship thought that the present was peculiarly a case to which the maxim "deest is" is applicable. It was not a case of declining jurisdiction, but of holding that a particular procedure was not applicable to circumstance apparently not contemplated by the framers. His lordship would answer both questions accordingly—the first in the negative, and the second in the affirmative. Costs of reference to be costs in the cause.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering a separate judgment, agreed with the Chief Justice that they ought to follow the decisions of this court in Samal Nathu vs. Jaishanker Dalsukram (I.L.R., 9 Bom., 284) Hirjibhai vs. Jamsetjee (P. J. for 1890, 250) and Venkatesh Khandi vs. Channapgavda (I. L. R., 17 Bom, 674). His lordship thought that sections 525 and 526 of the Code were obscure on the question which form of decision, determining "to make or do things the rule of "stare decisis" was applicable. They ought to follow the decisions of their own court unless they were clearly satisfied that they were wrong; and his lordship certainly did not pretend to be so satisfied in the present case. It was a manner ground that sections 525 and 526 applied only when there had been a submission to arbitration without the intervention of a court of justice, and when an award had been made thereon. It appeared to his lordship that the effect of the sections read together was that, where there had been such a submission and award, any person interested in the award had an absolute right to have it filed unless the other parties showed against it some ground such as was mentioned in section 520 or 521. The right to have the award filed except where such ground was shown depended exclusively upon the conditions specified in section 525, a submission, an award, and an interest in the award, and could not be denied to any one who showed that those conditions existed. It seemed to follow that a person claiming the right was entitled to prove it it was denied; and to say that the right existed where there had been a submission and an award, but that upon a mere denial of either, the court was not bound to file it

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 5lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament, Plain Gold Buttons, Re. 1 set with single pearls from Rs. 17, Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 70. Single Diamonds, Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super-Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

TO BE SOLD, at Crawford's Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P M, one new Canoe-shaped miniature LANDAU with Lamp.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8 and 3-4, less 25 per cent. Discount. The only Importers, PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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Wanted, a Graduate for the "Sind Seminary," a School in Hyderabad, Sind. Immediate application to S. C. SHAHANI, Professor, Wilson College, Tardeo.

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In Compliance with the desire of many who are unable to attend the afternoon entertainments, Mr. CLEMENS will NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, at 9-30, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, at 9-30, GIVE A FAREWELL MARK TWAIN "AT HOME," WITH STILL MORE LIFE AND CHARACTER SKETCHES. WEDNESDAY EVENING—POONA.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT. DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unprocurable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness) Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA, American Dentist, No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES,

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers.
Drafts cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co. GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India). BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons suffer failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be procured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

DR F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3. HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability insatiude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. each, in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

BEYOND a much better demand for Cotton latterly from local spinners there has been little noteworthy in our Produce Markets since the date of our last weekly report, exporters of our principal staple having been very moderate operators; while in Wheat and Seeds, business for shippers' account has been upon the usual moderate scale, both markets having remained steady in tone, and a slight advance having been established in the value of Linseed and Rapeseed. There has again been but little movement in Exchange, rates of which have fluctuated to the extent of 1-16d. during the week, and close this evening on last Friday's level for Bank demand Bills, but 1-32d. lower for three months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate demand for Money. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. Freights have been steadier on some days at about last quotations; but enquiry is still most sluggish for tonnage in any position. There has been an improved demand from up-country buyers for Grey Goods, though rather of a retail character; and a large business has been reported in Bleached Goods at current rates.

MONEY.—Instead of a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank as was disclosed by the last Return, and which might be looked for at this time of the year, an addition of some 18¼ lakhs, at 229 lakhs, was shown by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday. This was owing to a large amount having been paid into the Bank as Private Deposits; but though both in Loans and Bills Discounted there was again an increase, it was much less than in the week preceding; and upon the whole, there was a net falling off of about 27¼ lakhs in trade requirements, compared with an addition of 32½ lakhs in the same direction in the previous week. The balance, however, was reduced from what it would have gained by the decrease in the trade demand for money by material withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office.

Money has meantime continued in moderate demand with terms of accommodation generally unchanged; and the minimum rate of the bank of Bombay remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was steady at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day without any business having been reported. On Monday a quiet feeling prevailed in the market with 1s. 2d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1/8d. for three months' sight Credits, but Mercantile Bills having been scarce, and the bazaar, having come out to buy, also Merchants later on, rates receded 1-32d., all round, and opened the following day with a dull feeling at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, which rate afterwards advanced to 1s. 2d., at which a fair amount was taken, when it receded again to 1s. 1 31-32d. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 3-32d. was named at first, and then 1s. 2 1-16d., at which latter rate a little was placed. Again dull on opening on Wednesday rates were quoted at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank remittance of both media, and 1s. 2 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Bank Paper having been placed for January settlement. In three months' sight Merchants' Paper a moderate amount also changed hands. Yesterday rates were steady at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but little business was reported till late in the day, when 1s. 2d. Telegraphic was obtainable, at which a considerable amount was placed to the bazaar in settlement of January contracts. In merchants, Paper only a very moderate amount was done. This morning the Market opened steady again at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and the rate advanced to 1s. 2 1-32d., a little Telegraphic also having been given thereat. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 3-32d. has been the rate throughout the day with a moderate amount of business passing, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 to 1-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
,,	6 do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
,,	6 do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Francs	3 do.	1-48¼
,,	6 do.	1-46¾
¼ per cent		3-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a rather better feeling in the market last mail-day, and prices ruled at 105 3/8 for Cash and 105½ for the next Settlement, at which also they left off. The tone of the market was weak on Monday, but rates were maintained at 105 5-16 for Money and 105 3-16 for Account, and closed on the same level. On Tuesday the enhanced rates of 105 7-16 for Cash and 105 5-16 for the February Settlement were named, and the market was steady throughout the day at these quotations, having closed on the same level. The next day the market was weak, and rates receded to 105 5-16 for Cash and 105 3-16 for the coming Settlement, which were the closing quotations, with 105 named for the March Account. Rates were fair; steady yesterday at the slightly lower quotations of 105 3/8 for Cash, 105 5-16 for the February Settlement, and 105 3-16 for the March Account. At closing, however, the feeling was rather weaker and 1-16 per cent. lower was named. To-day there has been a strong feeling in the market and rates have advanced to 105 7-16, 105 3/8, and 105½, in the three positions, respectively, at which they left off this evening.

Municipal 5 per cent. is quoted at 130 nominal. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher, at 107.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been passing in this market since the date of our last report, and as far as Cotton Mill Scrip are concerned prices have rather more favoured buyers than sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 60, in Bombay United Mill shares; of Rs. 30, in Khatao Mukunji; of Rs. 15 each, in Connaught, and Jamshed; of Rs. 10, in Empress; of Rs. 5 each, in Hindustan, and Sholapore; and of Re. 1, in Leopold, and a decline of Rs. 30, in Khandesh; of Rs. 20 each, in Framjee Petit, and Oriental; of Rs. 15, in Sukhnidhan; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Central India, Ghina, Dawid, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5, in Bombay Cotton. G. I. P. Railway Company shares have advanced Rs. 10. In Presses: Fort, are Rs. 60 higher; Breul's Cawnpore, Rs. 9; New Berar, Rs. 5; and Hingoli, Re. 1½. In Miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern India Flour have advanced Rs. 4; Port Canning, Rs. 2½; while Bombay-Burmah have declined Rs. 30, in the second issue, and Treacher & Co., Rs. 5. In Banks: National Bank shares are Rs. 5 lower; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 7½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a good retail demand for staple *Grey Goods* this week from up-country buyers, who have given more attention to the market than of late, but have not shown a disposition to make wholesale purchases. Dealers on their part, have met the enquiry freely on the basis of current values, the firmness in Manchester, notwithstanding. In *Bleached Goods* a large business has been reported in *Mulls, Jaconets*, and *Nainsooks*, at last week's quotations. In *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* we have no change to report. *Locality made Goods* are very dull, with prices barely maintained. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the bazaar during the week sum up about 3,970 packages, and of *Local* about 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has again been reported in *Imported Twist*, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged. At the end of the week the market for *Bombay Spinnings* has become very dull, and rates have given way about 1-8 anna per lb. Spinners themselves are as firm as they can be; but a few speculators, who happen to have small holdings, are forcing sales on unwilling purchasers. The week's Sales of Bombay Yarns are put down at 2,500 bales and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to	4¾	per lb.
,, ...	,, 8s ,,	,, 4¾	,,	5	,,
,, ...	,, 10s ,,	,, 5	,,	5¼	,,
,, ...	,, 12s ,,	,, 5¼	,,	5 5-8	,,
,, ...	,, 16s ,,	,, 6	,,	6 5-8	,,
,, ...	,, 20s ,,	,, 6¾	,,	6 5-8	,,
,, ...	,, 24s ,,	,, 6¾	,,	6 7-8	,,
,, ...	,, 30s ,,	,, 7¼	,,	7¾	,,
,, ...	,, 40s ,,	,, 8	,,	8¼	,,

METALS.—There has been a decline this week of 8 annas per cwt. in *Copper*, and of 4 annas per cwt. in *Yellow Metal*, both markets having been steady, with a moderate business passing. *Iron* has also been in moderate request, and is steady and unchanged in value.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of a ready cargo of *Ferandale Cardiff* at Rs. 20½ per ton; and of January shipment of *Powell's Duffryn*, at Rs. 21 per ton. The market closes firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs. 18	per ton.
West do.	,, 19	,,
Australian	*Nil.*	
Powell's Duffryn...	Rs. 22	,,
Cardiff	,, 21	,,
Japan	Nil.	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of this market was dull at the close of last week, with very little doing in either direction, and prices declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round; and, though there has since been some accessions of business transactions, especially for exporters' account, have been upon a moderate scale, until yesterday, when a much better demand was felt from local spinners, the feeling having been steady throughout, at a slight advance in prices. The week's business for shippers' account sums up about 5,500 bales, consisting chiefly of purchases of ready new Oomrawuttee descriptions and Bengal, with some contracts for Broach for January, February delivery, and Dholleras kinds for delivery in April; while the Mills have taken some 8,000 bales of new Oomras and Bengal, and including a little old Oomra, and Dholleras kinds. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 65,000 bales, compared with 59,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 37,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last now amounts to 418,000 bales.

The official telegrams received on Monday morning from the Cotton Districts again reported bright, seasonable weather over the whole of the area though in the Barsee district of the Oomrawattee circle the dewfall was insufficient. Arrivals were increasing in the Broach district; and at Dhollera the plants were flourishing and ready for picking, while at Viramgaum they were showing bolls. The Dharwar crop was flourishing at Hubli.

Yesterday's advices by wire presented no new feature of interest regarding the Cotton Crop, the harvesting and maturing respectively of the earlier and later growths of which were proceeding satisfactorily in seasonable weather.

Below we give our usual annual Statement of the Clearances of Cotton Westward for the past year, compared with those for the year before, from which it appears that there was a net falling off last year of 172,605 bales, or over 21½ per cent. as against the Clearances in 1894, the Ports which show the heaviest decrease being Hamburg, Odessa, Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre: while Trieste and Venice show on important increase.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

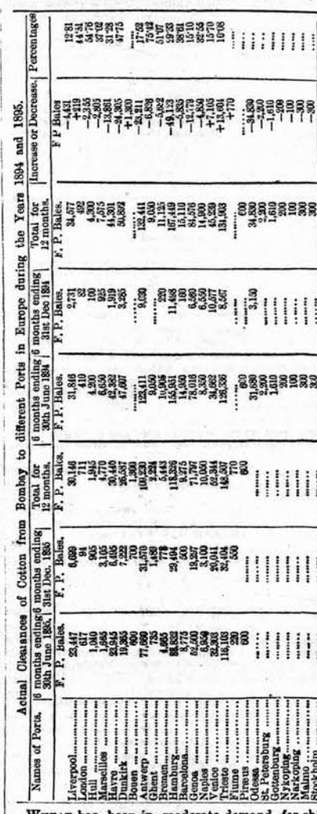
Cotton—		Per candy.	For lb. —C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs.	174–2 3-16 l.
Do. Fully Good	,,	,,	157–2 11-16 l.
Do. Good	,,	,,	148–2 21-32 l.
Belatee, Fine	,,	,,	193–3 13-32 l.
Do. Fully Good	,,	,,	183–3 5-16 l.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,,	,,	187–3 11-32 l.
Oomra, Fully Good	Jan. Feb.	,,	207–3 21-32 l.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	,,	219–3 27-32 l.
Do. Fully Good	,,	,,	209–3 11-16 l.
Do. Good	,,	,,	201–3 5-8 l.
S G Dharwar, Good	May	,,	209–3 21-32 l.
Westerns	,,	,,	201–3 9-16 l.
Broach, Fine	March	,,	221–4 3-32 l.
Do. Good	,,	,,	230–4 1-16 l.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	189,000	47,500
Berar	198,000	66,500
Khandeish	164,000	69,900
Barsi and Nagpur	28,500	5,000
Hinguughat	10,500	200
Persian and Sind	6,000	1,500
Broach	9,500	...
Dhollera	3,000	...
	608,500	190,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	65,409	40,931	65,67[illegible]
From 1st to 23rd Jan	198,917	115,533	166,931
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,930	1,762	22,331
From 1st to 23rd Jan	56,513	8,457	58,021
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,311	365	1,459
From 1st to 23rd Jan	4,015	7,561	5,563



WHEAT has been in moderate demand for shippers' account throughout the week, and prices have remained unchanged for all descriptions in a steady market, at our quotations, say:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 ,, ...	4-7-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,, 4-7-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-4-6	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-5-0	,,
Hard Red.....	,, 3-8-0	,,

SEEDS.—Only a small business was passing for export at the close of last week; but since then transactions have been upon a moderate scale, the feeling having been steady throughout, and in the case of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* some advance in prices took place, the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-0 to	Rs. 7-4-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat.	,, 7-4-0 to	,, 7-5-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-12-0		,,
Do. Red	,, 6-8-0 to	,, 6-10-0	,,
Gingelly, White.....	,, 41-8-0 to	,, 42-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed.....	,, 38-8-0 to	,, 39-8-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	70,559	86,263	71,111
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January	321,725	229,979	283,418
Linseed for the week	12,031	17,809	40,054
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January	33,855	53,229	119,204
Rapeseed for the week ...	4,146	16,101	21,391
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January.....	11,393	53,821	59,368
Gingellyseed for the week	45,551	58,335	55,418
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January.....	147,861	220,973	205,292

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week	11,730	4,000	16,652
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January	35,120	60,320	265,393
Linseed for the week ...	5,031	9,119	93,627
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January.....	32,018	46,101	149,287
Rapeseed for the week...	.....	33,001	50,312
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January	111,594	79,022	92,774
Gingellyseed for the week	33,912	56,704	25,521
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd January.....	138,291	212,719	142,619

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

JOHANNESBURG STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Latest advices from the Transvaal state that Johannesburg is still unsettled, a number of the unemployed being the chief element of danger.

Parties of men are daily leaving Johannesburg secretly, but it is not known whither they are going.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

Prince Henry of Battenberg is to have a military funeral at Windsor.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, has advised Venezuela to re-open negotiations with Great Britain.

STATE OF THE ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 24.

Official reports state that the Armenians are reduced to a state of despair, and are burning Turkish villages.

REPORTED TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a telegram from its Pera correspondent stating that Russia and Turkey have concluded an offensive and defensive Treaty.

Nothing is known of such a Treaty either at the Foreign Office, or the British Embassy at Constantinople.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway has sailed for Ceylon.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here, at 1-30 a.m., to-day.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

With the removal of the uncertainty as to the starting of the Patiala ponies in the Civil Service Cup, betting has become brisk again. The following are the latest prices :—6 to 4 Mite ; 3 to 1 Mulberry ; 6 to 1 Little Jan, Parvo, and Cyons ; 10 to 1 Ploughboy and Elfrida ; 15 to 1 Dustpan ; 20 to 1 Shannon ; and 25 to 1 May Yohe. The Patiala horses will also run in the Calcutta races to-morrow.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The question of domicile with regard to the Exchange compensation has again been raised. The Secretary of State promises to give early consideration to the matter, fullying realizing the difficulties of the case. If the word domicile is allowed to remain in the proposed enactment a settlement will, in all probability, be made by which the officers and subordinates will receive allowance according to grade and seniority.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy and party are now cruising about the Bay of Bengal in the Warren Hastings, about thirty miles beyond the outer light-ship. Special arrangements have been made to enable his Excellency to be in constant communication with the authorities in Calcutta.

THE KAFIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

The Ameer has practically decided to take no further action in regard to Kafiristan for the present at least.

THE COTTON DUTIES AND TARIFF BILLS SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Select Committees on the Cotton Duties and Tariff Bills will meet on Monday for the first time.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL COMMITTEE.

The Indian Merchants' Shipping Bill Committee will meet in about a week's time to prepare their report for presentation in the Council. The report will be presented according to the present plans on Saturday, the 20th February.

THE TRIAL OF PILOT SKINNER.

The trial of Pilot Skinner for negligence while in charge of the steamer Hampstead, which ran aground in the Hooghly, the other day, resulted to-day, in his acquittal.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Public Works Department—Mr. J. A. Anderson has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary and Deputy Director-General of Railways, vice Mr. Hebbert. Mr. C. F. Sykes will officiate as Assistant Secretary, vice Mr. Anderson.

Second-Lieutenant Caldecott, R. E., has been appointed to the Department, and posted to the State Railways.

Home Department—Surgeon-Colonel Ross, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted leave for 3 months. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hutcheson will officiate.

Finance and Commerce Department—Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, I. C. S., is appointed Postmaster-General, second grade.

Military Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh, V. C., to be Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Westmacott.

Captain Butcher, R. A., to be D. A. A.-G., vice Gordon.

Captain Steele to be D. A. A.-G. on the establishment, vice Major Davidson.

The tenure of the appointment of Captain Braid, R. A., Ordnance Department, is extended to five years.

Colonel Cahill has been admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Major Acworth to be Second-Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Penny.

Sconce to be Second-Lieutenant, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, vice Huddleston.

Second-Lieutenant Penny to be Captain, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Lieut. Slater, resigned.

Marine Department—Commander Beaumont reverts to his appointment in the Marine Survey of India, Marine Department.

ADDRESS TO MR. NANJIBHAI EBRAHIM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, JAN. 24.

The ceremoney of presenting address from the Bombay Khojas to Mr. Nanjibhai Ebrahim and others was performed, this evening, by Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Allarakhia in the Vallee Hall. The streets were brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with palms. About two thousand people of all communities were present, and there never was witnessed such a large gathering before. Mr. Nagarsett Mondas Trimbak took the chair, and Messrs. Gordin Andrawandas, Mangal Parekh, Dulsukhdas Vallabhji, and many leading gentlemen of Khojas, Banians, Nagars, Brahamins, Sayids, Bohras, Memons, Arabs, pleaders, masters, etc., had assembled. Mr. Rahimtulla made an important speech, and presented the address and several gifts through the chairman. Mr. Nagarsett expressed his delight and thanks for the address, and said that all the Mahomedans expressed their delight. Many poetries on the subject by different sects not getting an opportunity, only one was read by Mr. Jalalshah. Flowers, garlands, rose water, sugar almonds, and betel leaves were distributed to those present. A sweatmeat feast to the Khojas for the delight was announced by Mr. Rahimtulla for to-morrow. The meeting was dismissed at a late hour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, arrived here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Reduced	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-16.
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £47,700,000, increase £1,600,000 ; Public Deposits, £29,700,000, increase, £1,200,000 ; Other Deposits, £32,900,000, increase, £700,000 ; Other Securities, £20,700,000, decrease £300,000 ; Notes and Gold £30,200,000 ; increase, £2,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 63 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE MILLOWNERS AND THE REVISION OF COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

The following telegram is despatched from the Financial Department to the Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay :—

"Your telegram of yesterday on the question to be considered is not only a difficulty in discriminating counts, but the allegation that the exemption of low count goods from all duty gives these goods a comparative advantage in the market, which tends to divert the existing code from Manchester finer goods to the Indian coarser goods (see page 3, Sir James Westland's speech, beginning, They claim also ; see also top of page 9). Government would be obliged if the Millowners' Association would communicate their views on this point."

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 24.

It is notified for information that the field sketch for promotion by examination in subjects (*d*) will be held at Poona on the 29th February, instead of April.

Army Veterinary Department—The following transfers are ordered :—Veterinary-Lieutenant Peacocke, on the completion of his remount duty at Bombay, to Mhow ; Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer, from Mhow to Kamptee ; Veterinary-Lieutenant Baldrey, from Kirkee to Neemuch ; and Veterinary-Lieutenant Wilson, from Neemuch to Kirkee.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department :—Lieutenants Ormond Freeth and R. H. Lloyds, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Lieutenants Harcourt, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; and West, Bombay Light Infantry.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Phipps-Hornby, on promotion to that rank from the Depot Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 11 Company Western Division, R. A.

Major Leslie, on promotion to that rank from the 62nd Field Battery, has been posted to No. 23 Company Southern Division, R. A., as a temporary measure.

Captain Granville, on promotion to that rank from the 25th Field Battary, has been posted to No. 1 Company Eastern Division, R. A.

Lieutenant Nixon, on absorption from the Seconded List, has been posted to the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, vice Granville, promoted. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Pushtu—Lower Standard—Major Bayley, 26th Bombay Infantry ; Surgeon-Captain Jenny and Lieutenant Keily, Bombay Grenadiers ; 2nd Lieutenant Bliss, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Ezechiel, Commissariat Department ; and School-mistress Waite, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Hindustani—Lower Standard—Lieutenant Fuller.

Lance-Sergeant Adcock, Durham Infantry, is appointed Senior Assistant Instructor and Clerk to the Inspector of Army Signalling at the Central School, Poona.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant Schneider, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service 10th year commenced 25th August, 1895).

Lieutenant Forteath, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, for one year (pension service 7th year commenced 8th June, 1895).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Surgeon-Major Fergusson, 19th Bombay Infantry, for 6 months (pension service 16th year commenced 6th December, 1895).

The undermentioned Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Wickham, Ordnance Department, for one year ; and Sub-Conductors Parkin, Ordnance Department, for one year, and Facey for nine months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Major Quentin, Second-in-Command, 4th Bombay Rifles, six months' furlough, on medical certificate, out of India.

Royal Engineers—Captain Baddeley, Company Commander, Bombay Sappers and Miners, one year and 4 days' furlough, on private affairs, out of India.

Seaforth Highlanders—Captain and Brevet-Major Mackenzie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District, for 8 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Steward, 27th Field Battary, 9 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Hill, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, an extension of two days, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Major Barclay, Commissariat Department, an extension of 6 months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Captain Smith, Ordnance Department, an extension of 37 days, on private affairs.

Royal Engineers—Captain Hemming, an extension of 6 months, on medical certificate.

5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant J. Da Costa, an extension of 2 months, on medical certificate.

21st Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Creagh, an extension of 4 months, on private affairs.

Commissariat Department—Sub-Conductor Wigley, an extension of 6 months, on medical certificate.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 22.

On the 20th instant, a public session of the War Council was held at the Municipal Hall of Ilhas, at which ten military officers, members of the council, and an auditor and pleader were present. The case of the robbers of the Church of Aldona, some seven in number, came up for consideration, and all the prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to twelve years' transportation to Africa. Another session was held on the 21st instant, in which two persons arrested at Gutnear were tried and sentenced to twenty-five years' transportation to Africa. The revolters killed a Customs House guard, named Francisco Xavier Couto, and another has been wounded in the neck, the shot having passed through the shoulder. A European soldier, who wanted to bury Mr. Couto, has been seriously wounded. The visit of his Royal Highness Prince D. Affonso, and of his Excellency the Governor-General to the town of Mapuça, has been fixed for to-morrow. Orders have been given to suspend the movement of carriages in the public roads of Verem and Betim, though the Administrator and Mr. Pessanha can drive through, probably with the object of removing obstacles that may be found on the road during the progress of the Royal visitor. The band of the Infantry Regiment will march at 5 a.m. to-morrow at the head of a guard-of-honour, which will be posted at Mapuça at 7 a.m. to receive the Prince and his cortege. The bitter feeling invoked by the martial laws do not make the conditions favourable for giving the Royal visitor the hearty reception which would otherwise have been accorded to the brother of the king. Dr. Joaquim Pinto, Assistant Sanitary Officer at Perném, has been dismissed and substituted by Dr. Joaquim Minguel Gracias. The 5th volume of the "Archivo Portugues Oriental" being out of print, a committee, composed of Messrs. Aberto Ozario de Castro, A. F. Marquis Pereira, and the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed to re-edit the same. The work was written by the late Rivors, Chief Secretary to the Government. The committee is authorised to add whatever interesting information they may be able to collect from other books and materials that may throw light on the Conquest of Goa, the religious orders and the Inquisition from the manuscripts that are lying in the Bibliotheca National of Goa. Mr. Manuel Gomes has been appointed member of the Municipal Commission of Bardez in the place of Mr. S. da Costa Borges. At the session of the medical board on the 16th and 17th instant eight employes have been pronounced unfit and ordered to resign. The receipts of the W. I. P. Railway for the week ended 31st December amounted to Rs. 25,703, or Rs. 503 per mile compared with Rs. 18,290 for the same period last year. The total receipts for 26 weeks on the second half-year amount to Rs. 249, 878 against Rs. 212,128 for the same period last year. On the 19th instant a theatrical performance was given by the European residents in Panjim in a large pandal erected in front of the Municipal Hall. His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, his Excellency the Governor-General, with their staff and many officers, and other people were present.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m. of the 24th January, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	2	11 p.m.	...	45
Suez	24	1	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. of 24th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	19	...	1
" Karachi	...	12	...	2
" Madras	...	32	...	1

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

MRS. BEERBOHM TREE wears lovely gowns as the Shaftesbury, in "A Woman's Reason" which is but "Frou-Frou" with the last act altered. Her Drawing-room gown is all silver tissue, bordered with roses under a train of cloth of gold, lined with green satin. In the next act the *eau de nil* silk gown is covered by a splendid cloak of green velvet richly embroidered in gold and gems, and lined with cherry satin, and the dinner dress of rose pink satin is equally charming. In the last act, the heroine is repentant, and wears the nondescript and simple attire, in which stage tradition has doomed virtue to appear.

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The specimens of black and white silk lace, or Spanish blond, on view at the New Gallery are lovely, and some black tulle embroidered in floral designs in coloured silks, are extremely effective, and might be revived with success as trimmings for evening and dressy gowns, now that guipure and spangled lisse are being so such overdone. Among the specimens of needlework shown at the Spanish Exhibition is a pinkish white satin gown, finely embroidered in spangles, and flowers by Count Aurora, which proves that the gentlemen of old did not despise the use of needle and thread, as do the men of our own time, always excepting soldiers and sailors, who are capital hands at stitchery, and yet do not incur the taint of effeminacy which would surely be hurled at others of their sex, were they to try and make themselves useful on the same lines. The late Mr. White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, insisted upon making the boys of his school enter for the needlework prize, as well as the girls, and in the hospital for Incurable Children at Chelsea, the patients are all noted for their beautiful work, and the champion worker is a boy of fourteen.

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In the *Senate* is given an interesting account of the originator of the *Salon* in France. She was not a Frenchwoman, but a Florentine lady of Venetian descent, who, as the bride of the Marquis de Rambouillet, found herself enjoying an influential position in Paris society. She was not satisfied with a life of even Parisian vegetation, and being allowed by her indulgent husband to follow her social bent, she soon gave to her salon a charm quite distinct from the reflected glory of Court celebrities. Men distinguished in arts and letters were welcome at her brilliant weekly salons, which were opened to every one gifted with genius as well as to the members of the *haute noblesse*. It was an age when talent brought its possessor rapidly to the surface. The Hotel de Rambouillet could have, if the phonograph were then in existence, re-echoed with the words of most of the famous wits, preachers, and play-writers of the time of Louis XIV. It was a happy idea of a gifted woman to step out of the humdrum life of Court etiquette and the stiff formality of society, to inaugurate a new Court where the dull routine of life was enlivened by the sparkle of wit and the interchange of noble thoughts. The example of the Marquise de Rambouillet was rapidly followed, and the Paris Salon became an institution.

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The possession for a short time of the Aardvark, or Ant Bear, and the observation of his antics gave much pleasure to Mr. R. Trimen, who makes interesting copy in *Longman's* of his almost domesticated pet. But this creature, whose delight it is to burrow in search of his legitimate food, white ants, and their kin, deprived of his freedom, and obliged to inhabit a stern cage, died when he grew up, and left his owner a sadder if a wiser naturalist. He was fed and he was petted, but, deprived of exercise, during a wet winter he succumbed to civilisation and domesticity. To catch one of these animals is almost as difficult as to keep him alive when caught for he burrows with such amazing rapidity that it takes quite a "field" of diggers to run him to upper earth. When he is surrounded and brought to bay, it is almost impossible to remove him uninjured from the ground, for he holds on like grim death. This gift of burrowing makes it, of course, very difficult to keep him, as he can penetrate with ease any wooden defence. So he is securely caged, and he dies.

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We can all grow rich if the new substitute for gold be allowed to really take its place. What matter if it be not absolute gold. It looks precisely like it and costs one shilling—a silver shilling—per pound. It is chiefly copper with a trifle of anti-money—no, no antimony—and, as a weight giver, magnesium carbonate is added. With this factor brass lamps and candlesticks will assume a far more serious aspect.

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Mr. Edison, whom one naturally looks on as walking in the paths of scientific peace, is now apparently studying how best to obviate the necessity for battles, not indeed by holding out the olive branch, or pouring cold water on the warlike enthusiasm of nations, but by so arranging his electric volts as to charge water with the destroying force of bullets, and with far more deadly effect. "Sweeping an army away like chaff," is Mr. Edison's own expression. His aerial infernal machine is not yet in use, but he proposes to so adjust it that when carried to the right spot, and set free from the car of the balloon, it flies off at once, explodes and destroys any ship within a reasonable distance. What becomes of the balloon? Must aeronauts "arrange" for the explosion of these infernal machines, and if so, how do they get out of the way in time? There are many other pleasing inventions to make war easy and effectual which Mr. Edison is perfecting in this year of our Christian era.

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Mrs. Francis Darwin in the *National Review* asks the question "Is British housekeeping a success?" The answer, though not decidedly in the negative, cannot be called satisfactory. Mrs. Darwin is clearly of opinion that the chief factor in the housekeeping of our nation is the relation between mistress and servant, the cause and effect, in fact, and she sums up by saying that if the mistress cultivated "the larger virtues of magnanimity, serenity, and forbearance, the housekeeping struggle would not generate so much as it does now such petty irritations, such sordid tempers, such inhuman littlenesses, and such confusion as to what is important and what is not."

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This is very true, and is of course one of the philosophic reflections to which we can all subscribe. But the question is immensely complex. Housekeeping means of course managing a house in all its complicated arrangements, keeping rooms pretty and clean, having good, well-served, and punctual meals, and generally making life within the four walls of the Englishman's castle "go" pleasantly and easily without fuss and without friction. This is comparatively easy for the cultivated woman—we believe woman is still the mistress of the house—endowed with sufficient money and brains.

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But there are many households that have not enough money to make the arrangement of a house and the keeping of a good table an easy matter. To these Mrs. Darwin suggests, timidly indeed, that it would save no end of wear and tear if a co-operative system were adopted. Not that we should all live in one big caravanserai, but that the cooking for each collection of little villas or each terrace should be accomplished in a common kitchen. Then come visions of the discontented master of a house ventilating his grievances to the head of this kitchen, and becoming practically the manager as well as the critic of the cook. The idea is not a bad one, and would solve one problem at least in small households.

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The writer does not shrink from contemplating the difficulties of housekeeping on what she calls strictly economic, or commercial, lines, *i.e.*, getting the very best return in results for the money, time, and brains expended in the effort to keep a comfortable home round one's family. This entails strict supervision of the smallest details, unceasing watchfulness and a gift of getting the very highest power of work out of each servant in the establishment. Such a house depends for its machinery entirely on the one brain of the mistress.

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In the households where money is more plentiful, and such hard work is not necessary, the housekeeping is carried on in expensive lines, but the outlay is quite out of proportion to the results obtained. The mistress is not absolutely crushed by her responsibilities, and has time for other interests. These two systems, or mostly compounds of them, represent our national methods. "British housekeeping, like the British, constitution, is a compromise . . . . it is neither glorious nor successful, and its history, though perhaps not stained with blood, is stained with tears." These words appeal to all our women's experience. Mrs. Darwin's paper is well worthy of perusal and careful study. She takes a wide and elevated view of the too often ordinary business in life of the ordinary woman.

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A Queen as a serious student of medicine would have been an anomaly not so many years ago. Now one reads the statement that the Queen of Portugal has just completed the second year of her study of medicine, and has passed the examination before the Lisbon faculty, without wonder or comment. Whether her Majesty has been able to pursue her studies with all the advantages of less illustrious people, or without the restrictions almost inseparable from her position, and social exigencies is quite another matter. The example will doubtless have a wide-spread influence in the ranks of women who wish to enter the world of workers.

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While the Duke of Marlbrough wins 60,000 francs at Monte Carlo, his wife refuses, like a sensible woman, even to enter the Casino. She does not want any of the unhealthy fascinating excitement of the gaming-table. Or perhaps it is a case of one marital half playing and the other paying. In which case it is as well not to have to pay on the double, even if one is a Vanderbilt and a three-millionaire.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

"RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW."

For some reason or other I always dread retrospects ; they always appear a trifle uncanny. Puffing a cigar after a comfortable meal, making pictures in the glowing fire, and anon watching the blue smoke twisting and curling into fantastic fairies, perhaps it is a bit pleasing to recall the doings of the past year, and build up castles for the coming one. Few there are, however, who have not found the year of 1895 a mixture of sunshine and shadow, a blending of the grave and the gay, a period of highest hopes and sore disappointments. 'Tis inevitable. True, we have rung out the old year, and are ready with our welcomes for the new. What hopes, what aspirations—aye, what resolutions are shaping themselves as this is being written. We have had the sweets and the bitters, and doubtless have made up our minds that the sweets shall predominate in '96 so far as lies within our power. But is it fair quite to leave old '95 without a word of recognition? Scarcely. In many respects the year just run its course will stand out as a memorial one. The King of Terrors was early afield, and so that we may get over the sad part of the picture first perhaps we had best take a glimpse at the dread harvest reaped. Most sporting men knew George Fryer, of Nottingham, the celebrated boxer, and those who knew him always spoke of him with respect. Gaining no little distinction as an amateur, he afterwards joined the professional ranks, and amongst a good deal that was sordid and very often disreputable he kept up his good name ; and when he died on January 9, expressions of regret were heard from all quarters. For the greater part of his professional career he was known as "Prussian" and as a clean, hard hitter he could hold his own with most in his day. Built on the big side, he put on flesh rapidly, and so arduous was the training to get down to anything like approximate weight, that for many years he contented himself with display boxing, at which he was an adept. It was my good fortune to see him in various combinations —from a Michaelmas Fair booth to a "star" troupe under Jem Mace or John L. Sullivan—but he was always the same chirpy, easy-going liver and receiver. Fryer, at any rate, deserved to be classed as one of the "old school." The month of January also robbed the Turf of one of its most famous horsemen in Fred. Barrett whose brilliant successes on Donovan, Ayrshire, and other of the Duke of Portland's horses will be fresh in the minds of most sporting men. Only a few days later England lost Lord Randolph Churchill, whose brilliant, if somewhat meteoric, career was such as to call forth the encominms of all classes of men. He was a distinguished patron of the Turf, and when in 1889 he carried off the Oaks with the curiously-named L'Abbesse de Jouarre the victory was immensely popular. Of the ups and downs of his political career it is not for me to speak ; suffice here to say that his all-too-early demise deprived us of a fine sportsman. February claimed for its own a well-known and highly respected sporting journalist in W. E. Fuller—an expert critic and a racy writer. Mr. E. M. Hadow, a distinguished cricketer, whose services with the bat for Middlesex are not likely to be forgotten, died in this month ; as well as E. Smith and George Wallace, both noted pedestrians. "Wallace, of Thornly Colliery," was a great sprinter in his day, and by his modest bearing, no less than by his large-heartedness, won the admiration of every collier in the North of England. Innumerable stories are told of his generosity in the heyday of his fame, which come as welcome as a ray of sunlight on a November day. George Jackson, of Barnsley, and Wallace were great rivals, both being equal to beating even time. March took from us the Rev. J. Pycroft (the old Sussex cricketer and pleasantest of gossipers on the game), and the Earl of Bessborough still more famous in the world of cricket. Players of to-day probably do not know how much they really owe to the work and the influence of this grand old sportsman. Would that there were more of them. Another capable journalist, well known and highly respected in sporting circles, died in May, viz., Mr. W. E. Bradley, while the same month was marked with the death of the Duke of Hamilton. And so we go on with the loss of three splendid fellows in their respective spheres, T. R. Sutton, S. J. Gale, and "Alf." Greenfield, all of whom died in July. Two of these, "Tom" Sutton and Greenfield I had the pleasure of meeting on several occasions, and strange as it may seem to put them together here, I feel quite sure that the late talented editor of the *Athletic News* would never have minded the apparently incongruous bracketing. Sutton was a rare man in athletics—none better. Genuine at the bottom, he had a splendid disregard for shams and counterfeits, and bore home where he might. He had been well brought up in a good school, and not only knew right from wrong, but had the moral courage to let others know that he was able to discriminate between one and the other. Pseudo amateurs on the running path—and unfortunately they have never been and are not now scarce—generally went further afield when they knew that T. R. Sutton was in charge of the starts. Perhaps I may feel inclined to linger o'er the many fine qualities Sutton possessed. Be this as it may, I feel sure that in his own sphere he did as much as any man going to raise the tone of sport in general and athletics in particular. At some future date it may be possible to refer again to this talented journalist whose death everyone deplored, but as I am desirous of skimming the year generally, I must hasten on. Alfred Greenfield was one of the same school as Fryer (recently referred to), a man who happened to be born a little too soon, perhaps. When Greenfield was at his best there were few good enough for him —everything, of course being equal—and though in his declining days he attempted a prize fight before a none too favourable lot of "boys," and got a beating for his pains, there were those who held the opinion that with better seconding and better management Greenfield might have beaten Smith—probably one of the poorest class fighters in good company who ever aspired to a real championship.

ARE WE PROGRESSING?

This is a query that may well give us pause. Dr. Turner, that well-meaning but altogether impossible legislator of the Cyclists' Union, would say distinctly no. But before going on with that particular query, it occurs to me that something should be said of the rest of the heroes in the sporting world who have been called hence. These include, amongst other lesser lights, Dempsey, the pugilist ; Mr. R. Lipscombe, the cricketer ; Dr. Henry Grace, once a great figure in Gloucestershire cricket ; Mr. E. Weever, a celebrated trainer of racehorses ; and George Freeman, popularly credited by contemporary cricketers as being the fastest bowler we have ever seen. Sufficient has perhaps now been said to show how sorely the ranks of sportsmen have been thinned, and one would fain express the hope that the Fates may be less cruel to us in the year we have just entered upon. For all these losses, however, there is much upon which we may congratulate ourselves. In the first place, we find that in one of the noblest of our games England is still to the fore. The great cricket matches played in Australia between the seasons, as we understand them, saw our players emerge triumphantly from the fray, thanks in a great measure to the fine feeling and really admirable captaincy shown by Mr. A. E. Stoddart. No team visiting the far-off Antipodes during recent years have possessed a better leader—always cheerful and buoyant himself, he somehow managed to engender a feeling of self-reliance and confidence in every member of his side. Just for a time, perhaps, our supremacy was at stake, and people at home grew more than anxious over the result of the last big test match, but our men pulled us through magnificently. Others besides Mr Stoddart come back with enhanced reputations, for A. C Maclaren, J. T. Brown, and Richardson, the great Surrey bowler, all performed in wonderful fashion, the first-named by his many brilliant batting feats preparing the way for his mammoth record score of 424 for Lancashire against Somersetshire on July 16th last. Brown, the Yorkshireman, also surpassed everything he had previously achieved in his glorious hitting just at the moment when it was most wanted demonstrating in the highest degree all those qualities for which Englishmen have always been famed, and which still commands the admiration of the world. No one I think will deny the game has made giant strides out there ; they have a fine lot of young giants coming on to take the places vacated by the Bannermans, Murdoch, Massie, Bonnor, and the rest, and in Iredale, Darling, A. E. Trott, and Reedman we shall probably find foemen worthy of our steel for some years to come. But England is not standing still. By the time the first month's cricket had been played last year the world was astounded by the exceptional batting feats of that champion of champions, Dr. W. G. Grace, who played with all the freshness, all the skill, and all the vigour which have characterised his performances at the wicket during the last quarter of a century. Then came the wonderful score of Maclaren's already alluded to, which eclipsed everything before accomplished in first-class cricket, the record for a county score also being raised in the same match, Lancashire compiling 801 against Somersetshire ! Not to be entirely overshadowed by the accomplished young Lancastrian, Dr. Grace continued to pile up centuries, and so captivated the hearts of his thousands of admirers that a public appeal for funds in aid of a national testimonial was responded to in the heartiest possible fashion. Another record feat was also accomplished by Captain Oates and Private Fitzgerald, who with 313 (not out) and 287 (not out), respectively, established new figures during their partnership, which now stand at 623 ! What a merry, merry time the bowlers and fielders must have had at the Curragh, where these scores were hit up last June. Pickett (Essex) and Tyler (Somersetshire) both accomplished the rare feat of taking all 10 wickets in a single innings ; and Richardson, probably one of the finest bowlers of this or any other age, had no fewer than 280 wickets to his credit in first-class cricket during the season, and this, too, after the punishing work he did on the hard Australian wickets. To most of the old-fashioned school it is always comforting to recall the doings of the good old days, but when it comes to deadliness of bowling, the palm, in my opinion, must go to the dashing young giant of Mitcham—Tom Richardson. With such satisfactory figures as I have here briefly quoted I think the query which heads this paragraph may be answered in the affirmative.

OTHER FIELDS.

Coming to other fields we find that it is impossible to speak in quite such glowing terms. On the Turf the classic events have been carried off by the most moderate of thoroughbreds, and were it not that promise of distinct improvement is observable on the '95 two-year-olds one would feel disposed to emphatically assert that here, at all events, we have gone backward. I wonder if there really is anything in the theory I quoted the other day about starting our thoroughbreds to race too early? In athletics we have been simply pulverised by our American cousins. By what means our humiliation has been brought about must be well-known by this time. Carefully nursing and training a picked team, they swooped down upon us with an all-round challenge, and we on this side, rather than acknowledge our unpreparedness, went as lambs to the slaughter, and paid the inevitable penalty. What brooks it to know that the status of some of the American team was not above suspicion after our combination had been cut to ribbons. These facts should have been ascertained before the challenge was accepted. Only a little later, too, one of our famous 'Varsities went down before the all-conquering Yankees in almost the same ignominious fashion. These defeats added to the fiasco of the Defender and Valkyrie III., have simply sent our American cousins into hysterics, and never before in recent time has the "Bird o' Freedom" screeched so wildly or so bitterly. But the resources, either of our civilisation or our athleticism are not yet exhausted, and in the fulness of time we may hope, with becoming humility, to render an account of ourselves, whether for better or worse remains to be proved. Turning our attention for a moment to athletics on our own side of the Atlantic we find solace in the achievements of C. A. Bradley, A. R. Dower, F. E. Bacon, W. Fitzherbert, E. C. Bredin, Godfrey B. Shaw, and W. J. Sturgess. In the light of recent events what a pity it seems that a walking contest was not included in the American programme ; we might at least have been spared a trifle of our humiliation, for everyone admits that Sturgess is one of the grandest walkers for style, for pace, and for stamina the world has ever seen. His superb achievements were in Christmas week, when he made new records for eleven and twelve miles under the most trying conditions. In addition to Sturgess, it would appear as if we had unearthed another champion in Knott, whose performances in the future are bound to create much interest. At jumping we have simply stood still, if the paradox will hold good, for C. B. Fry's wonderful leap of 23ft. 6½in. still holds pride of place as a world's record. Bradley's fourth consecutive victory in the 100 yards championship certainly deserves mention. Just as the sprinter keeps in front of his rivals on the running path, so Tyers manages to defeat all comers in swimming contests. A contest between this youthful phenomenon and Nuttall, the professional, would be extremely interesting, and there are hopes that having secured all the honours of the amateur world he may enter the ranks of the professionals in order to pit himself against the only man who can now be considered a rival.

FOOTBALL POLITICS.

The winter pastime does not lend itself quite so readily for purposes of comparison as some of our other pastimes, but 1895 has marked changes of more than passing moment. For a long number of years the Rugby Union has held sway over the thousands of devotees who follow the handling game but to those with any knowledge of the inner workings of some of the biggest Northern organisations it has been pretty evident that that numerous officials have been chafing under the restrictions imposed by the parent body and little by little the disaffection has spread, until we have seen a new and admittedly hostile organisation formed in the interests of players who require payment for the time professedly lost in order for them to indulge in their favourite pastime. How far the movement is likely to spread, and to what extent it may prove successful. Time alone can show. The Football Association continues the even tenour of its way, the only incident to disturb an unusually serene period being the loss of the English Challenge Cup—which fell after going through severe tribulations into the hands of cold-blooded burglars. What an end! Current events being somewhat out of place in this column, it is not my intention to refer to the coming struggles of this particular competition. There can be no question as to the wealth of players, but unfortunately we appear to lack capable referees, and this dearth of good men, I am sore afraid, often brought up in a good school, and not only knew right from wrong, but had the moral courage to let others know that he was able to discriminate between one and the other. Pseudo amateurs on the running path—and unfortunately they have never been and are not now scarce—generally went further afield when they knew that T. R. Sutton was in charge of the starts. Perhaps I may feel inclined to linger o'er the many fine qualities Sutton possessed. Be this as it may, I feel sure that in his own sphere he did as much as any man going to raise the tone of sport in general and athletics in particular. At some future date it may be possible to refer again to this talented journalist whose death everyone deplored, but as I am desirous of skimming the year generally, I must hasten on. Alfred Greenfield was one of the same school as Fryer (recently referred to), a man who happened to be born a little too soon, perhaps. When Greenfield was at his best there were few good enough for him —everything, of course being equal—and though in his declining days he attempted a prize fight before a none too favourable lot of "boys," and got a beating for his pains, there were those who held the opinion that with better seconding and better management Greenfield might have beaten Smith—probably one of the poorest class fighters in good company who ever aspired to a real championship.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

A MEETING OF PROTEST ASKED FOR.

A REQUISITION is being numerously and influentially signed, asking the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall, to protest against the re-arrangement of duties proposed by Government on the ground of its inequity, and the direct hardship it will inflict upon the poorest classes of the people. The requisition is as follows :—

Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

Ghellabhai Haridas, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to request that you will call an emergent public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to protest against the proposed legislative action of the Government of India whereby it is contemplated to so re-arrange the import and excise duties on cotton fabrics that the poorer classes

valuable, or at least interesting, possibly important, but straightway they are shunted off from the purpose by the mention of a name or of a family, and they stop to tell you all about that family—who were the members of it; who they married, what they did, what they died of, and where they probably went after that." The story of how a man got mixed up in some carpet and machinery and was returned to his widow as 14 yards of carpet; Huck Finn's adventures on the raft with the runaway nigger; and of the orator who started on a false premise and therefore came to a wrong conclusion, were all narrated to the unbounded merriment of the audience. When the humourist retired after having succeeded in thoroughly amusing his audience for nearly an hour and a-half he was heartily cheered.

In addition to the second "At Home," on Monday afternoon, at 5-30, Mark Twain has consented to give a farewell "At Home" on Tuesday night, at 9-30, both lectures being delivered at the Novelty Theatre.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

The change of programme, introduced on Thursday, has taken well, and the pavilion on the Esplanade, where Mr. Willison's talented troupe perform every evening, is filled nightly, and in spite of the counter-attractions, Mr. Willison is doing very well. The gymnastic gyrations on the double flying rings by the De Vere Brothers is a performance worthy of any first-class circus. Mdlle. Frederica and Harry Dixon give the audience an idea of what the Olympian games and pastimes on bare-backed steeds were. The Funny Little Man abounds in original foolishness, and entertains the audience by his comic feats on a rolling globe. The Rocky Mountain Wonders form another item of interest on the programme, which also includes balancing feats by the Japanese artistes in the company. The Military Exercises on horseback by that graceful equestrienne Miss Freda Willison, are deservedly applauded. One item on the programme last night was "Monkey's Wedding, with dinner at the Swan." The fun of this side-splitting farce consisted in the fact that trained baboons played the characters. The second part of the programme opened with Miss Alice Wallett's brave and brilliant exhibition of equipoise on the lofty balancing trapeze. The musical tom-tom or dancing Japanese Rice Barrel was a feat of extraordinary skill and agility by Princess Fuscha. The three ladies, who appeared in a game of touch on horseback showed how far horsemanship can be mastered by the gentler sex. The balancing trick of Prince Sada is simply wonderful. Mdlle. Frederika, who, along with other ladies of the company, is a pretty dancer, has proved herself a most dexterous and skilful pirouette act rider. She possesses commendable activity and goes through her act on a bolting steed with the same ease and calmness as though she were on *terra firma*. Fred Valazie is a daring hurdle rider and his vaulting over gates and bars is admirable. The programme, contains many other equally interesting items, and they are so well arranged that Mr. Willison may continue his show some time longer without tiring the public. To-day there will be two performances, one at 4 p.m., for the convenience of ladies and children, and in the evening a special programme will be presented at 9-15 p.m. Mr. Willison promises that extra artistes will appear on Monday night.

A VISIT TO CASHMERE.

The second public lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali was delivered on Tuesday last at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B.A., M. R. A. S., Kama gold medallist, the subject chosen for the discourse was "A Visit to Cashmere," and was handled by the learned lecturer in a popular and interesting manner. The lecturer said that the famous lines on the Divan Khas of Delhi, that "If there be a paradise on this earth it is here," had been applied by different travellers to different places where nature shines in its exquisite beauty. Thomas Moore had applied them to Cashmere and said: "And oh! if there be an Eye-sent on earth, it is this." It is on the banks of the streams in the gardens of Achibal in Cashmere that one remembers the famous lines of Hafiz, the Persian Anacreon, wherein, together with his favourite wine, the poet sings the praises of the stream of Rukenabad and the garden of Mosalla, Gushtasp and Virat among the Persians, Enoch among the ancient Patriarchs, Elijah among the Hebrews, Aristeous among the Greeks, or among the Armenians, and many others have visited this or somewhere else in their visions. Some of them have left us such a description of the paradise, if the paradise could be localized, as would enable us to point out to a particular place as the paradise of this earth. But if the beauty of Nature in all its variegated and lovely grandeur entitles a place to be considered a paradise, Cashmere is verily, if not, the paradise of the whole world, the paradise of India. Having seen the lake scenery of Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden, the lecturer said he could say that the lake scenery in Cashmere as one that can well, and more than well, stand the comparison. The climate, the fertility of the soil, the beautiful scenery, and the beauty of the people have attracted visitors to Cashmere. For its beautiful climate some writers have called it "the garden of perpetual spring." Abundance of water adds to the fertility of the soil and to the beauty of the scenery, the Jhelum commencing with innumerable ice-cold springs at Verinag, Vernag, and the adjoining places, at one time running as a quiet navigable river, and at another foaming as a mountain torrent, and then, out of mere exhaustion as it were flowing quietly in a succession of expansive lakes, presents picturesque sights at several parts of its course. It is the lakes that make Cashmere what it is, and among them it is the Dal Lake, that "endless delight" which, as pointed out by a traveller, reminds one of this saying "Qui a bu ne mourra jamais." Cashmere cannot be considered, if not the paradise, one of the paradises of this world. They say in Cashmere that the time of King Kans of Iran was the golden age when rishis (holy men) could move on the surface of water, and in the Dal Lake one finds that the golden age has not left Cashmere even now, because the boats sliding gently on the water, all covered with aquatic plants or variegated colours, give you an idea, as it were, of moving in some enchanted land. The view of the most beautiful of beautiful lakes and of the whole happy valley of Cashmere Takht-i-Suleman is so charming that one would not easily forget it. For those who wish to enjoy a little walking over the snows, the Banihal Pass is close at hand from Verinag. Even up to May snow is to be found over some of the parts of the mountain, best protected from the rays of the sun and from the wind. The lecturer said that in all his journey he would always remember with pleasure the pleasant hour they spent up on the snow of this mountain. Barnier very properly speaks of the mountains of Cashmere as "mountains dropping milk and honey." It is the quiet prevailing at the tops of these mountains that suggests to us that such retired places are very properly held to be places of divine inspiration by the prophets and wise men of old times. What Ushidarvan was to Zoroaster, and Sinai to Moses, this part of the Himalayas was to the Rishis, who have given us the Vedas. Amarnath (the master of immortality) is still one of the many mountains held sacred by thousands of pilgrims. The water of immortality is said to have been given here by Shiva to the amals reminds us of the Ab-i-hayat, in search of which Alexander the Great is said to have penetrated into a great cave within his guide Khaizar. When we read Firdousi's version of this search, and when we remember that Alexander is reported to have come to this part of India, I think that the Bhoumjoo Caves on the way to Amarnath, which are believed by the people to be interminable, are the caves referred to in the narrative of Alexander. As to the beauty of the people of Cashmere, they say that it was the beauty of the women of this country that tempted from the path of virtue Harut and Marut, the two angels referred to in the old Testament and Koran and spoken of by the poets Hafiz and Moore. As in the case of physical beauty, so in the case of intellectual beauty, Cashmere, at one time surpassed other parts of India. According to the Rajatarangini, which can be called the Shahnameh of Cashmere, the country at one time produced a number of poets and literary men. The lecturer then explained at some length how ancient tradition and modern geological research both agreed on the subject of the formation of the lake district of Cashmere, where the mountain of Naubandhu was to Cashmere in its once inundated condition, what Mount Ararat was to Asia Minor in the time of Noah's deluge. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr Jivanjee Modi for his able and interesting discourse.

TRANS-FRONTIER reports from trustworthy sources says the Allahabad paper show that the success gained by the Afghan troops in their fights with the Kafirs has had a marked effect upon the tribesmen. They began by harassing Ghulam Hyder's camp with night attacks; then tried to prevent the making of the new military road; and afterwards opposed a stubborn resistance to the levies that were sent ahead of the regular troops. But this guerilla warfare did not do more than retard Ghulam Hyder's advance, and he is now said to have complete control of the Bashgol Valley and also to have captured several villages further to the west. The snow alone has checked; but while he has been waiting for fair weather, many of the chiefs with their followers have hastened to make their submission. This has been graciously accepted, and the Amir's authority is now acknowledged over a considerable area. The Afghan losses in the fighting are now known to have been greatly exaggerated, and as the regular regiments were scarcely engaged, they are still up to their original strength and ready to move again when the roads are open. Kafiristan, in short, lies practically at the mercy of the Afghans, and they can arrange quietly now for visits to the further valleys in the spring, and for joining hands with any column operating from Badakshan, if such be required. It is quite possible that we may hear of no further resistance on a large scale, for the Kafirs in the eastern district seem to have had enough of fighting. With their bows and arrows, axes and knives they are no match for a force with artillery and rifles, and this they have recognised very early in the day. The Amir, according to news from Kabul, is well satisfied with the result of the operations, the success of which has depended as much upon the construction of the road from Asmar as upon direct attacks upon the Kafir villages. His Highness foresaw that unless a good line of communication was made even a small campaign would be impossible, and during the whole of last summer and autumn the troops were busy at this work. The reconnaissance from Drosh into the Arnawai Valley by a detachment of the Chitral Relief Force showed how rapidly road-making was proceeding, and we now see the direct effects of the orders issued from Kabul to Ghulam Hyder on this point. The new route thus opened out may become a very important one; for it will eventually link Jellalabad with Fyzabad the capital of Badakshan. It may be as well to remember this in the future in connection with the position of our garrison in Chitral.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION OF BANNIAS IN CUTCH.

ON Wednesday evening, the 22nd instant, a general meeting of the Cutchee Dussa Oswal caste was held at the caste court situate at Khuduck. Mr. Veerjee Lutha, B. A., was called to the chair, and more than 600 members of the caste were present.

Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, in stating the object for which the meeting was held, said that, in connection with feasting Brahmins in the caste feasts as a matter of compulsion, there arose in Cutch a serious dispute. There are large numbers of the caste residing in several villages in Cutch, and the majority of them are poor. Notwithstanding this, in small dinners and dinner parties, Rajgor Naka Brahmins in large numbers rushed into such dinners without invitations, and if such dinner holders try to prevent them from so doing they break their heads, commit assaults, and resort to take part in such by force. A short time ago, such forcible partaking in dinners took place in a dinner party held at a village in Cutch, named Varadia. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee further said that, after the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran in a High Court suit, in respect of the practice of such compulsory feasting in Bombay, he had been to Cutch on behalf of the caste to get rid of the practice of compulsory feasting Brahmins in Cutch. Before he reached there, he learned that, at the instance of one casteman, Heerjee Ghellabhoy, and certain other persons, who improperly support the Brahmins, a declaration was made in the Court at Beta to the effect that, if a dinner party is given in a particular village, the Brahmins residing in the village and in other villages have a right to partake in such dinners by force. On this declaration, several panels (heartuses) had made their signatures. When in Cutch, he found out that such panels had made their signatures to the above declarations without the knowledge and consent of the members of the caste residing in the respective villages, and against their wish, in consequence of the undue pressure put upon them. Those signatories, on obtaining proper advice and assistance in the matter, sent a protest to the Court at Beta, withdrawing their signatures from the said slavery bond. Shortly before the above occurrence, the Police authorities at Cutch prevented the Brahmins from attending the caste feasts held at the villages of Wanker, Farjan, and Lakhania on the application of the feast holders; but, in the case of the feast held at the village of Varadi, an opposite course had been adopted. The feast holder at Varadia at first applied to the Police authorities at Beta to take steps to prevent a breach of the peace, and the Police authorities consented to be present there, and prevent any attack of the peace. Notwithstanding their consent, the Police authorities did not come to the place where the feast was going to be held, and the result was that there took place a row between the Bannias and Brahmins, and the heads of several Bannias were broken by the Brahmins, and when they went to apply to the Court at Beta thereafter, the Foujdar (Police Constable) in charge of Abadosa district came to make an investigation into the matter, and examined the persons who were assaulted as the accused, and made the Brahmins complainants in the matter. After the investigation was held by the Foujdar at the villages of Kokara and Naradia, these cases ultimately was sent to the Court at Beta. Before committing the accused to the Magistrate's Court at Beta, the Foujdar kept the accused in his custody for about four days, and in the meantime they were subjected to maltreatment. When the case went before the magistrate, he took evidence on behalf of the complainants, and postponed the case from time to time, but subsequently it being found that the evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution was rotten and wholly insufficient to support the charges laid against the accused, an application was made on behalf of the prosecution to take the evidence of five fresh witnesses, notwithstanding that the Magistrate's Court at Beta at first ruled that it was irregular and unlawful to take evidence of fresh witnesses in a criminal case. He subsequently recorded, at the instance of the prosecution, the evidence of five fresh witnesses. In short, the prosecution made a serious thing of a mere case of assault, and annoyed and harassed their poor castemen in various ways. At least about 30 to 40 of the caste men were subjected to various hardships for about a week at Beta, and the case was not decided; but it was postponed for recording the evidence of five new witnesses against the accused. These innumerable and far-ranging injustices could be done to them, applied to the Judecha Court at Bhooj, which Court was pleased to issue a notice against the Court at Beta, calling upon it to show cause why the case against the casteemen should not be transferred to the Court in Bhooj. The case had now come to this stage. Now he (Mr. Nursey) must draw their attention to the similar kind of hard-hips now-a-days practised upon their poor brethren by the local authorities in Cutch. A few days four castemen out of their caste belonging to each of the villages, viz: Jussapoor, Rampoor, Vadsor, and Sookhpoor were suddenly arrested while they were working in fields, and were taken to Beta under the escort of armed mounted police. Thereby a great deal of dread spread among their families, friends, relations, and other caste men residing in the villages. It was a belief in the country men, who are poor and uneducated, that no man would be suddenly arrested by the police authorities unless they had committed some serious offences. Mr. Nursey really wondered whether the Police authorities considered that, by thus suddenly arresting the innocent persons and spreading dread among the villages, they did an act of bravery. These persons were totally innocent, and they had committed no great or small offence. Then the question arose why these innocent persons were so arrested, and what were they asked to do? The answer to this question was that the Foujdar, who got them arrested, asked them to sign the paper prepared by one Weiji Pasala of Nutia, admitting that the Brahmins have a right to partake in caste feasts by force. When they in turn refused to do so, they were kept in Police custody about four days, and accused of a serious offence, and when they were released they applied to the Judecha Court at Bhooj for the illegal confirmation and ill-fe'ament. Thereupon the Court called upon the Foujdar to explain why the applicants were subjected to the above ill treatment. In reply to the explanation asked by the Judecha Court the Police Commissioner said, in particular, that it was the effect that these Bannias were infringing the ancient right of the Brahmins to partake in their feasts, and that the Brahmins were induced to break the peace, and that it would be very difficult for them to preserve the peace under the circumstances. The Police Commissioner further wrote that the feasting of Brahmins in the Bannia caste was supported by Durbaree documents, and that the Bannias tried to evade the execution of these documents, and the Brahmins, who, being ignorant persons, would be encouraged to break the peace, and that the applicants, by making such miscellaneous applications, were likely to break the peace, and that so they should be advised accordingly. By such documents these beggars to partake in feasts held by Bannias by force, these Brahmins would become idle and add to the poverty of the country. Their complaint in the respect of this was that the Bannias at Cutch forced them to feast these Brahmins against their wishes, and therefore the Police put them to hards hip and practised injustice upon them. In this 19th century, there being a real enlightenment in the land, he (Mr. Nursey) always at Cutch would not be successful. However they tried their best and in support of their efforts, they put forward very vague reasons, viz:—Ignorant Brahmins will get desperate and will break the peace of the country. Mr. Nursey would ask how the Police were able to preserve the peace when these Brahmins were not allowed to partake in the feasts held in the villages of Wankee, Farjoy, and Lakhani. The Police Commissioner showed his weakness now, and said that, by preventing Brahmins from partaking in the feasts held by Bannias, he would not be able to preserve the peace of the country. Perhaps some day, another crowd, more ignorant than the Brahmins, would come down to Cutch, and assert that they had a right to take such kind of aims, then the Police Commissioner would also say that these persons would break the peace of the country, and let them do what they like. What a curious and fine argument was put forward by the police to escape from the consequences of the hardship practised on the Bannias! But Mr. Nursey believed there must be some other reason, besides these ridiculous arguments forward. God knows what it may be, but he was sure that they would be able to obtain redress against the injustice done them and would be free from these burdens. He therefore suggested that a sub-committee should be appointed, and such committee should be authorised to find out the true facts of the injustice received by Cutch brahmen and lay them before his Highness the Honorable Rao of Cutch. Mr. Nursey had been to Bhooj to see His Highness personally and lay all their grievances before him, and for that purpose he had solicited an interview with his Highness, and his Highness was graciously pleased to appoint a day to receive him, but unfortunately he was severely attacked with fever on that day, and was in bed for two days, and in the meantime, his Highness went to Tona to perform the opening ceremonies of the steamship Lilavatee, and he was obliged to come down in consequence of a death which took place at his house in Bombay. He was, therefore, unable to see his Highness, but he was sure that if their Committee would lay their grievances before his Highness he would no doubt be graciously pleased to give them redress.

After Mr. Nursey Kessowjee had finished his address, several gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—1. That a sub-committee of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Cooverjee Jewraj, Loljee Shamjee, Doongersey Bhimjee, Jethabhai Vurdamun, Jethabhai Damjee, Veerjee Ludha, D. A., and 18 other members of the caste be appointed to find out the truth from the information received to the effect that the Police at Cutch coerce our castemen to feast Brahmins against their wishes and to take measures to prevent the same being done in future, and a quorum of 11 be hereby fixed. 2. The said sub-committee is authorised, if necessary, to move his Highness the Honorable Rao of Cutch, in connection with the grievance in question, and if they be unable to get any redress from his Highness, are authorised to take further steps as advised, and they are hereby authorised to pay all the reasonable costs of and incidental to this out of the caste funds. 3. As long as the redress to our grievance is not granted, and our Independence is not preserved, our caste men in Cutch should be requested to hold no feasts, and we should also not do so. 4. The members of the caste present in this meeting regret the action of Mr Nursey Deroo, a member of the Committee, and appoint Sha Heerjee Khetsey, his son, to be a member of the committee in his place. 5. This meeting passed a vote of hearty thanks to Mr. Nursey Kessowjee for his trouble, which he took in Cutch. 6. With reference to the judicial advice given by the Honorable Mr. Justice Farran, the castemen present in the said meeting unanimously declared that they were greatly benefited by the exposition of the Brahmins from their feasts in Bombay, and they were put to no inconvenience whatever by the keeping the resolutions passed by the caste on the 16th and 18th days of July, and 3rd day of November, 1894, in force. After disposing of some other caste matters, the meeting passed a vote of thanks to the chairman and dispersed. Mr. Acworth, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen and Acworth, who was present at the meeting with his managing clerk, Gokuldas Jeychand, left the place amidst the cheers of those present.

THE chief product of Venezuela is civil war. It is estimated by the Caracas correspondent of the *Times* that since 1831 no fewer than forty five revolutions against the central authorities have occurred, and of these nine have proved successful. It seems that there is still a rebellion against President Crespo. We had thought that the late rising had been suppressed, but it appears to have been mastered only in the provinces within reach of Caracas. In the outlying parts of the distant states the anti-Crespo faction is still in arms and in the field.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

POINTS which continue to crop up, observes a contemporary, completely demonstrate that if the Chitral Relief Expedition was good for nothing else, it at least had the merit of finding out the weak points in our mobilisation scheme and our equipment. These can now be taken in hand and remedied at leisure, and the result will be that our next small campaign will find us even better prepared for a sudden advance than was the case last April. We understand that the military authorities at Headquarters have now under consideration the whole question of camp equipage and its use and carriage on active service. General W. F. Gatacre, who commanded the 3rd Brigade in the recent operations, went very thoroughly into this matter of tents and their appurtenances, and the suitability or otherwise of the present patterns as supplied by the Ordnance Department; and his conclusions have for some time been under notice at Simla. General Gatacre's officers were generally of opinion that the present general service tent of 80lbs. is much preferable to that of 160lbs, inasmuch as the former can be pitched in places where there would not be sufficient level ground for the larger tent. On the whole, though, it is generally agreed that the tents as now supplied to the troops are distinctly serviceable and of the right pattern.

THE Government of India will, a contemporary hopes, carry out their intention of sending Dr. Saise to report upon the Palamow coalfields, without delay. As manager of the East Indian Railway Collieries he has had exceptional experience of this productive power of coalfields in this country, and he is a practical-minded man who will not indulge in vague speculations. The distance that coal from these fields needs to be carried by rail will be, of course, greater than that from Palamow, but it does not follow that the fields about the latter place will be able to compete successfully with the older collieries. The question resolves itself into a matter of rupees, annas, and pies, and it must be decided on purely business principles. It would be a waste of public money to build a railway from the Sone River to Palamow until the new coalfields have been "proved" and found to be worth working.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces at Agra last week found another occasion for emphasising those views upon the educational condition of those Provinces, that he has already enforced in speeches on different occasions and in his review of the report of the Educational Department. The District Board in their address had alluded to the progress that was being made with education in the District, which gave Sir A. P. MacDonnell an opportunity of saying that what they considered progress he considered backwardness. "The District," he remarked, "contains between 1,800 and 1,900 square miles with a population of over one million people. The existing schools give less than one school for every 14 square miles, and not quite one school for every 1,000 children of a school-going age, omitting the population of the city. You will have to multiply your schools fourfold before they can be pronounced even moderately sufficient." The District Boards must be beginning in truth to quake at the educational standard that is now being held up to them.

RACING men are complaining that the up-country spring meetings this year are not as well arranged as usual. The Lucknow meeting closes on Monday, February 10th. The Delhi Sky meeting is fixed for the next day, Tuesday, February 11th, and the 13th; while the Meerut races begin on Saturday, the 15th. This has knocked out altogether the Cawnpore meeting, which usually comes immediately after Lucknow, while owners cannot get from Lucknow to Delhi in time for the first day's racing there. It would be more convenient to fix the Delhi meeting for the 15th and 15th and defer the opening of the Meerut races until the following week, which would enable owners to attend all three—and there is still time to make the change.

No orders have yet issued regarding the Chitral Reliefs, but, says a contemporary very shortly, we may expect to see stores and transport being collected for the move of the two regiments which will replace the 2-3rd Gurkhas and 25th Punjab Infantry at Drosh, Gairat, and Chitral Fort. As already intimated, the Kaka Khel, who have so much to say to the timber-trade of the Swat and Panjkora valleys, have proved themselves equal to carrying out their promise "with safety and despatch," and they are only too anxious to be employed again. Thus there should be no transport difficulties, while such supplies as cannot be got locally on the line of march or in Chitral territory, can be readily railed to Nowshera and thence sent on in advance to Chakdarah. The movement of four battalions of infantry, two up and two down the line, with their complement of mountain artillery and sappers, is not a very serious undertaking after the experience gained of the country and its inhabitants during last year's campaign, and the Relief should be carried out smoothly enough. Major Deane, Political Officer, has established such a feeling of confidence between himself and the tribal Chiefs that any disturbance on the line of route is most improbable. It will not, perhaps, be necessary hereafter to make the Relief more than a biennial one, but this year our troops must show themselves between Chakdarah and the Lowarai Pass in order to prove to the people that the new road is really for use and not a mere track for traders and postal runners. The Government are trying an interesting experiment on and beyond the Malakand, and so far it must be admitted that they have cause to congratulate themselves on the success which has attended it. By next June we shall know whether the peace that has reigned since the Field Force was withdrawn is illusory or not. Frontier opinion now inclines to the belief that everything is likely to go well, but that special care must be taken not to give the slightest cause for belief that there is any intention of trailing the coat when our troops are started on their march through Swat and Dir. Major Deane will see to this, for he has won golden opinions for his tact and firmness in his political relations with the tribesmen during the past nine months.

WE understand that a Police Camp-of-Exercise is being arranged for, to be held at Lucknow during the forthcoming race week.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University has adopted the recommendation of the Law Faculty to negative the Rev. S. S. Allnutt's proposal to open a law class in Delhi, in connection with the St. Stephen's College. The division at the Syndicate meeting to discuss the question was a very close one, and Mr. Allnutt's proposal seems to have been thrown out by the Vice-Chancellor's casting vote. Outside Delhi, however, it is unlikely that the wisdom of the decision will be questioned. There can scarcely be room for more than one really good Law School under thoroughly good supervision.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for first 11 days of January, were Rs. 18,20,195. Corresponding 11 days last year, Rs. 15,84,848. Increase, Rs. 2,35,347. From 1st January, 1896, to 11th January, 1896, Rs. 18,20,195. From 1st January, 1895, to 11th January, 1895. Rs. 15,84,818. Increase, Rs. 2,35,347. Miles open, for first 11 days of January, 1896, 1,698·70. Corresponding 11 days last year, 1,667·93 Increase, 30·86. Per mile open, first 11 days of January, 1896, Rs. 1,071. Corresponding 11 days last year, Rs. 950. Increase, Rs. 121.

IN the twenty-seven municipalities in the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards, aggregating a total population of 1,179,339, there were during the week ending 13th Dec., 1895, 707 births, representing a birth-rate of 31·2 per 1,000; and 380 deaths, representing a death-rate of 27·6. The highest death-rate was at Kumbakonum, where it was 48·8 in a population of 54,307, and the lowest at Coconada, where it was 12·8, with a population of 40,553, Coconada must be extraordinarily healthy, even for India, since no other place with anything like the same population comes near it.

ON the night of the 17th instant a soldier belonging to the Royal Scots Fusiliers was run over, and killed by a train near Sialkote.

IF the following anecdote about the dearth of eligible helpmeets for men in Western Australia be true, it is to be feared Queensland will lose through the emigration of the fair sex to another colony:—A good-looking young woman, who had just lost her husband, was proposed to by all the parties with whom she had come into contact during his last illness and subsequent to his decease. These included the doctor who attended him, the chemist who prepared the prescriptions, the undertaker who provided for his funeral, the person who read the burial service, and even the keeper of the cemetery. However, the lady being in debt to her landlord, a well-to-do man, adjusted her differences with him by marrying him. If there is any truth at all in this story, it shows what an opening there must be in that particular colony for unmarried females.

THE *Daily Chronicle* cannot keep from joking about the situation. It remarks:—Now that we see what has been the effect of President Cleveland's Messages on the money market it only remains to be seen what will be their effect on the matrimonial mart. It has been suggested that one of the causes of present American irritation against England is our habit of marrying up all the richest heiresses on the other side of the water, thus depleting the country of a great portion of its wealth, and that was have thus established a "boom" in transatlantic beauty linked to bullion. Are the shares in this concern likely to go down now, and will the international nuptial market suffer for years to come from the results of the present political crisis? Will English Dukes no longer be at a premium in New York, and American heiresses cease to rule the market in Mayfair? There will be no modern siege of English Troy for the recovery of the captured Helens of America.

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH KANARA.

THE following are extracts from the lecture given on this subject by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday:—

A short professional visit to South Kanara, last September, having afforded me an opportunity of studying the extant monuments of the early Portuguese settlements in that interesting region, I have put together a few notes, which, I trust, will be acceptable to the members of this learned Society. This visit, hurried though it was, brought me into close contact with almost all the sections of its population, and thus enabled me to gather from local sources much valuable information. But as the element of exaggeration is rarely, if ever, absent from oral tradition, I have tested its accuracy by consulting the chronicles of the time. The Portuguese historians of the 16th and 17th centuries use the word Kanara in a somewhat vague sense. Like Italy, prior to the middle of this century, the kingdom of Kanara was but a geographical expression. Caspar Correa, in his "Lendas," speaks of it as a part of Malabar, while Barros, Couto, and other annalists of the period assign to it various boundaries. Simao Botelho, in his "Tombo do Estado da India," mentions the river Cunhia as separating Kanara from Malabar, while Faria e Souza fixes new lines of demarcation approaching those of recent times. North and South Kanara once formed one great province, a coast line of about 230 miles, with its capital Bhatkal and was divided into 10 talukas, each taluka being sub-divided into Maganes or collection of villages, these again into Monzas or Gramas, "i. e." villages, and the latter into Magazas or hamlets, also called Unpangunas. Kanara, although divided into North and South, belonged to the Madras Presidency until 1862, when the North portion was annexed to the Bombay Presidency. The general aspect of Kanara is charming. It presents a continuously varying panorama of grand and picturesque scenery. The Eastern length is bounded by the Ghauts, which in some places, as Honore and Ankola, approach near to the coast, whilst in the direction of Mangalore they recede from 50 to 60 miles. What strikes one, as strange in the numerous chronicles and poems that have been written by the Portuguese on their dealings with this delightful region, is the very scanty and evidently accidental reference made to its commerce. Although it was unquestionably a rich country, and even at present, as it was then, the chief emporium of trade, and conversion absorbed men's thoughts, and left but little leisure to admire the charms of Nature. Mr. Edward Spencer Hall, in 1554, gives tributes for each of its small harbours. Bangoo was paying a thousand bales of rice, the port near the pagoda seven hundred, and the port to the south, called Tainhe, an equal number. The Queen of Olala, who was the assistant of these ports, became eventually recalcitrant, and objected to pay so heavy a tribute. The Factor of the town used all possible persuasion, but failed. Some of the factories had not yet been fortified, and that of Mangalore, as a great emporium, claimed priority. The Factor could not enforce his claims to the payment of the tribute, there being no military force to support him. Moreover, the Queen of Olala was growing very rich, more powerful, and even formidable. The Viceroy D. Antao de Noronha then applied to the Queen for the grant of a piece of ground for erecting a fort. The Queen not only denied permission, but treated the envoy to the grandest slipper in the face in the courtesy due to his high position. The Viceroy then to curb—"por lhe freio," as a chronicler expresses it,—the insolence of the Queen, equipped a large fleet, which he placed under the command of D. Fradique de Menezes. To this he added a smaller one of seven ships, which he confided to the Second-in-command, Joao Peixoto, and he followed the expedition himself with 7 galleys, 2 galleons, and 5 frustas. The squadron consisted in all of 34 vessels, and there were 3,000 fighting men on board, besides the crews. They sailed on the 8th of December, 1567, and anchored off Mangalore on the 4th of January. The landing was unopposed, and the troops meeting with no resistance, as they had expected, made light of the enemy. They lit bonfires in their camp and began to eat, drink, and play. The enemy, however, was all the while lying in wait, taking advantage of the darkness of the hour, and of the distraction of the soldiers, rushed in the dead of night, and at the height of the festivities, into the encampments, and surprised them. The result was a great confusion, during which the Portuguese are said to have killed their own companions, believing them to be the enemy, and a terrible slaughter ensued. Among the dead was Lopo Barros, a son of the great historian, the Portuguese Livy, and among the wounded many distinguished officers. Mathias de Albuquerque, who lived to be a Viceroy of Philip II., when Portugal became an appanage of the Spanish Crown, had a narrow escape. When wounded, he feigned death, but every Kanarese soldier who touched him, tried by kicking and other means to be sure that he was dead. This is called a miraculous escape, and so it apparently was. The following morning, however, the Portuguese, fully avenged the disaster. Mangalore was taken and razed to the ground, and the Queen fled to the mountains. The Viceroy, seeing himself master of the situation, commanded a fort to be built, the foundation of which was laid on the 20th of January, 1568, and named St. Sebastian, in honour of the saint of the day, and of the reigning sovereign of Portugal. The building was completed about the middle of March. The Viceroy nominated his brother-in-law, D. Antonio Pereira, its commander, and left with him a garrison of 300 men, and ammunition and provisions for six months. The next Viceroy, D. Luis de Athaide, made a treaty of peace with the Queen of Olala, who, besides paying the war indemnity, was compelled to increase, as usual in such cases, the annual tribute of bales of rice, in proportion to the losses suffered by the Portuguese. The Fort of Mangalore, however, built so hurriedly, could not possibly possess much strength, nor last long. King Philip, in his correspondence with the Viceroy Mathias de Albuquerque, which has been published in the "Archivo Portuguez Oriental," Vol. II., alludes to it frequently and urges the Viceroy to render it the best fortified town of the whole of South Kanara. Antonio Teixeira de Macedo was then the Captain of the fort. It appears that, notwithstanding the efforts of Mathias de Albuquerque to make Mangalore the "entrepot" and the best fortified town of South Kanara, it fell off in prosperity. While in the time of Barbosa and Varchema, fifty to sixty ships used to load rice here; sixty years later, according to C. Federici, it was a little place of small trade, exporting a little rice. But, as said before, Mangalore, although pursued by a strange fatality, seems to have been endowed with powers of revival. When Della Valle visited the place in 1623, it was again full of life, although the Portuguese Fort was decaying. The Roman traveller discribes it as follows:—"Mangalore stands between Olala and Banghel, and in the middle of the bay, a little against the mouth of the harbour, into which the Fort extends itself, being almost encompassed with water on three sides. It is but small, the worst built of any I have seen in India, and, as the Captain told me one day when I visited him, may rather be termed the house of a gentleman than a fort." (Venice Edn. of 1667, Vol. II., p. 272.) The Captain of the Fort was then Pero Gomes Pessanha. In 1652 Shivappa invested Mangalore and some other towns still in the hands of the Portuguese, but D. Vasco Mascarenhas patched up a hasty peace. The negotiations were again protracted for many years, and not brought to a conclusion until 1671, when the King of Kanara gave sites for the erection of new factories at various places, among them Mangalore, but stipulated that they should be surrounded by only single walls, without embrasures or bastions. In 1676 there was another outbreak of hostilities, at the end of which a more treaty was signed, when, by Shivappa undertook to supply stone and timber for the factory at Mangalore. This factory yielded, in 1687, 4,683 Xeraffins and spent 1,831. We now come to the period of the conquests, and eight years subsequent to that left her husband, Intemperance, followed by infidelity, was proved by six other husbands, one of whom mentioned that the overindulgence in stimulants began after a married life of seven years. The experience of another man who was harnessed to an intemperate wife was that it rendered her violent, and after having had meat plates and a hatchet thrown at him, he sought and obtained separation. The man who described his married spouse found her husband was unique. He had become intemperate before he left her, and she had lost sight of him for about nine years. Probably it had escaped his memory that he had a wife. At all events she discovered his address through his advertising for a dog. It is not always that a spouse who has been deserted can so thoroughly turn the tables on the offender, because in some cases the evidence shows that up to the period of disappearance the couple had been getting along smoothly, with the result that the disconsolate spouse can assign no reason for her plight. Now, the judicial mind likes, if possible, to have a reason for everything, but even so astute a Judge in matters matrimonial as the late Lord Fraser was sometimes baffled in his quest for a reason. In one particular instance he closed a series of interrogations to a country woman by saying "Did he just take a scunner at you." "I dinna ken," was the plaintive reply; "he juist gaed awa'." It may, indeed, be deduced as a general proposition that one spouse never knows what is in store or what innocent request may end disastrously. By way of illustration, reference has only to be made to the fact that a Glasgow household was upset through the wife's refusal to mend her husband's clothes. A dispute followed, in the course of which she struck him, and while he was at work she left the house. The proposition is futher strengthened by the experience of a labourer who, on returning from work one November day, found his "Kist" open, all his clothes away, and his wife gone. When he next met her she was in company with another man. A third example is afforded by the discovery which a wife made. While placidly ranging through her husband's pockets—probably with the view of repairing any holes—she found a letter. He, when brought to book by her, said it was not his, but subsequent events resulted in decree against him.

Fifteen years of matrimony apparently was too much for one wife, as when she left her husband—although he wanted her to remain—she informed him that she was tired of keeping his family, and that she was going down town to have a good time. Unfortunately, she enjoyed herself not wisely. Brevity is the soul of wit, and characterised the following summation by one woman of her first year's married existence:—"With the exception of occasional bouts of drinking and keeping late hours he behaved fairly well." Two French physicians say:—"Caffeic-dyspepsia resembles closely alcoolic gastritis, being characterised by phlegm in the morning, pain in the epigastric region, with radiation, toward the back, coated tongue, distaste for solid food." The most important symptom, however, involves the nervous system; there is insomnia, or sleep is accompanied by frightful dreams; when the patient stands upright he suffers from a sensation of emptiness of the head, and frequently from vertigo. In addition the muscles of the calf and thigh are affected by painful attacks of cramp, especially at night, which contribute toward making sleep impossible.

The crusade against tight-lacing is, no doubt, excellent enough in its way, observes the "Drapers' Record," but some of its later developments are likely to excite amusement rather than serious consideration. Thus Lady Harborton, whose interest in this question is well known, has just promulgated what is described as "a clear rule of waist measurement." She remarks:—"The true proportion is a difference of ten inches between the circumference of the bust and that of the waist. Thus a woman whose bust measuring 36 inches, should have a waist measuring 26 inches. Bust forty inches, a waist 30 inches, and so on. Very few corsets are made in this portion, and if they were still fewer people would buy them as fashion decre a that the waist should measure from 12 to 15 inches less than the bust." Upon this a Yorkshire paper intelligently observes that "all that remains is to convince the unchained models." Indeed; then it is to be assumed (says the "Drapers' Record") that ladies tight-lace because their dressmakers tell them to do so? We are aware that in some minds there still lingers the illusion that "fashion" is a sort of abstract entity which periodically issues decrees that must be obeyed; but this is the first time we have heard that the practice of tight lacing is dictated, not by the wearers, but by the makers of dresses. As a matter of fact, not one modiste in a thousand ever thinks of interfering with her customer's waist measurement. That is a matter which ladies invariably decide for themselves. Moreover it is absurd to say that small waists are fashionable in the sense that large or small sleeves are so. Such waists are thought to be beautiful; poets have celebrated them, minstrels have sung about them; hence ladies sigh for them, and tight-lacing follows as a matter of course.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Sometimes one has to pay for the glory of being a distinguished man's wife. Mrs. J. R. Green, who married the English Historian, aided him in his researches and wrote at his dictation sometimes as many as eleven hours a day. This brought on writer's cramp, but instead of laying down her pen, Mr

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

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On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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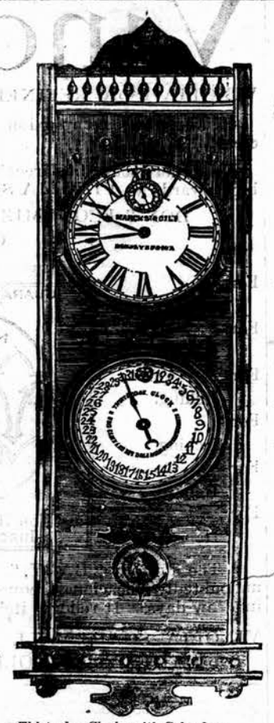

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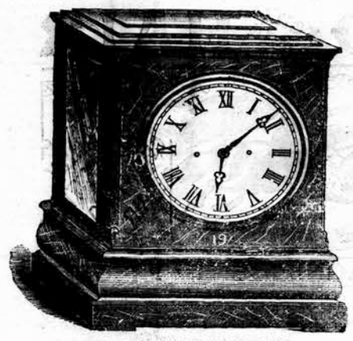

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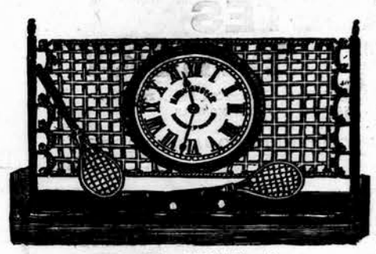

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PRECAUTION & WARNING. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF DISTINGUISHED. DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE REGISTERED. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name, granted [illegible] Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of worthless Imitations made to trade on the reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless

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HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

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A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Jab Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

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For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 3.—One-hande[illegible] egs and bellies, and co[illegible] the finer teeth, avoidin[illegible] the animal and consequ[illegible] man and also to the m[illegible]

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

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Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
WILL CERTAINLY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it in its pristine LUSTRE & FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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"I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,—*Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*"

WINDSOR CASTLE, Windsor, May 9, 1895.

COLONEL G. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'Koko.' I can conscientiously state that 'Koko' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; Since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'Koko.'"

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth."

Sold by all Chemists at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. (English prices.)

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Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

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USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
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Sold in bottles by all Chemists,

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 28th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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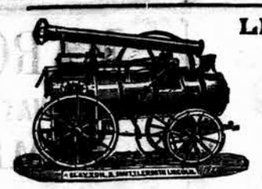

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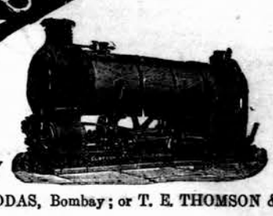

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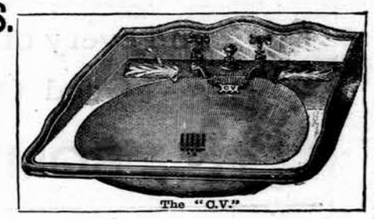

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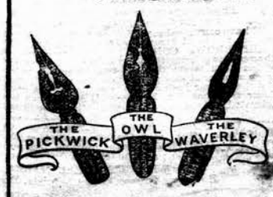

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